The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 301 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. HARRIS has great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the

PYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

FOR POSITIVELY TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY!!!

This justly celebrated Company, whose performances of English Opera (during the last two seasons at the Royal English Opera House, Covent Garden, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort) have called forth the most unqualified praise from the whole of the Metropolitan Press, will appear at the Theatre Royal,

On MONDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1860.

The répertoire of the Pyne and Harrison Royal English Opera Company will comprise the following Operas and Operettas, viz:—

Rose of Castille.	Dinorah.	Satanella.	
Maritana.	Crown Diamonds.	Victorine.	
Bohemian Girl.		Daughter of the Regiment.	
Romance.	Pierette. and	Son and Stranger.	

On Monday (first time in Dublin), Meyerbeer's grand Opera, Dinorah (as commanded by her Majesty); in which Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison will appear.

Tuesday—Rose of Castille—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Wednesday—Bohemian Girl—Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. Lyall, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Grattan Kelly, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Cruise.

Thursday—Crown Diamonds—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Friday—Daughter of the Regiment—Miss Thirlwall, Miss Cruise, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, and Mr. H. Corri.

Saturday—Satanella—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Concluding each evening with a favourite afterpiece. The Band and Chorus selected from the Royal English Opera Company.

Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Leader—Mr. R. M. Levey.

The Box Plan may be seen and places secured at the Theatre daily, from eleven till four.

Private Boxes, £3 3s, £2 12s 6d, £2 2s, £1 11s 6d; Dress Circle, 5s; Upper Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper ditto, 6d. Half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight. Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Director—Mr. J. Johnson.

LOUISA PYNE, W. HARRISON, } Managers.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Great Success of Fitzhall's Intensely Interesting Drama (in 2 Acts), entitled the DESERTED MILL.

Every Evening Miss SUSAN PYNE,

The celebrated Vocalist of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, Fifth Appearance of the renowned American Silver B. ll Dancer

On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 21st,

will be performed for the First Time, with New Scenery, Fitzhall's Interesting Drama (in 2 Acts), entitled the

DESERTED MILL, OR, THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

Pierre Bertrand	- -	-	Mr. Fitzjames
Rural Couteau	- -	-	Mr. W. Ellerton
Madeline	- -	-	Miss A. Parker
Josette	- -	-	Miss F. Bland

After which the Celebrated Drama, entitled

EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING.

Mr. Casey	- -	-	Mr. H. Webb
Emily	- -	-	Mrs. H. Webb

After which, Planche's celebrated Burlesque of the GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD.

With New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c.

King Bruin	- -	-	Mr. W. Ellerton
Prince Sylvan	- -	-	Miss A. Parker
Prime Minister Beaumont	- -	-	Miss S. Pyne
Chatterbox	- -	-	Mr. J. Stinton

Private Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE Grand Trip to the Continent and Back in Two Hours. Messrs. Hamilton beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a series of Grand Continental Excursions, in which the most liberal accommodation will be provided for all classes. Parties intending to make this excursion will meet at the LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO, Dublin, every day at Two o'clock, and every evening at a Quarter past Eight.

The Excursion will be accompanied by an efficient guide and Interpreter. And in order to render the Journey as agreeable a possible, Music will be performed at intervals during the Trip.

First Class,	.. .. ..	2s 6d
Second Class,	.. .. ..	2s 0d
Third Class,	.. .. ..	1s 0d

Ticket's to be had at Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,

This Day (SATURDAY), Performance at Half-past Two o'clock. Evening at Half-past Seven.

SECOND GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, APRIL 23.

Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

First Fashionable Box Night, under the distinguished Patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

Second Fashionable Box Night, being under the distinguished Patronage of Colonel Crowley and the Officers of the 15th Hussars, on which occasion the splendid Band of the Regiment will attend. Mid-day performances—Wednesday and Saturday, 25th and 28th, commencing at half-past Two o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday, at the same hour, until further notice.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.

(Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by the Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND, 1860.

PATRON:

HIS GRACE THE LORD PRIMATE.

PATRONESSES:

Countess of Lanesborough,	Viscountess De Vesci,
Countess of Erne,	Lady Maria Forester,
Countess of Clonmel,	Lady Olivia B. Sparrow.

COMMITTEE:

Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench,	Mrs. H. Verschoyle,
Mrs. M. F. Day,	Mrs. W. Bourke,
Mrs. Alcock,	Miss S. Greene.
Mrs. Pollock,	

HONORARY SECRETARIES:

Miss Warren,	Miss Digges La Touche,
40, Lower Leeson-street.	34, Stephen's-green.

GENERAL RULES:

The object of this Association shall be—to collect funds for the payment of the salaries to Teachers of Schools in connection with the Church Education Society for Ireland, in places where the local funds are insufficient to provide a competent salary, and to aid in meeting the expenses of Inspectors for the Society's Schools.

Recently an outcry has been raised that many of the Church Education Society's Schools are perishing for lack of funds. It is unfortunately true that such is to some extent the case. Not a few teachers throughout the country have, for their certain income, less than £10 a year. Now, the course of duty is not to become dejected by such facts, but for the Christian public to come promptly forward to meet these distressing deficiencies. And the Ladies' Association presents an admirable channel for collecting and sending in all lesser contributions, and these, when gathered together, would form an amount that would go far to help every really indigent teacher throughout the country. The committee feel that many of such contributions only require to be solicited in order to be obtained. The special object of their Association is to aid salaries which are inadequate—to provide school requisites where required—and to assist in meeting the expenses of inspection for the Society's Schools, which is at present much wanted. The committee would remind the Christian public once more of the grand principle of the society—"That the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, shall be used in the daily instruction of every child in attendance on their schools who is capable of reading." The Ladies' Committee feel that in stating the objects of the Society, and the principle which it maintains, they put forth their strongest plea when they earnestly ask aid from the friends of Scriptural Education, both in England and Ireland. This Association was formed in 1848, since which time 4,654*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* have been entrusted to its care. These funds have the greatest blessing in hundreds of instances.

Finally, at the present juncture in the Society's history, the committee desire, with renewed energy, to make every effort (as funds may enable them) to assist in maintaining schools, in which "the Word of God may have free course and be glorified;" and while they look with confidence for the continued kind support of those friends from whom assistance has been already received, they earnestly hope that many who have not hitherto contributed may now be induced to do so.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichtop, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,050 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them scripturally to look up to the true saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest livelihoods.

The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious spread of Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Destitution are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quesle, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. Wm. Brunowes, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

GREAT FAIR.

On WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

	A.M.		A.M.
Clonsilla, about	5-18	Killucan, about	6-45
Maynooth "	5-40	Mullingar "	7- 5
Kilcock "	5-50	Castletown "	7-27
Enfield "	6-10	Streamstown "	7-36
Hill of Down	6-32		

And arriving in MOATE about 7-40 Morning.

Third-Class Passengers will be Booked by the Up Train leaving Moate at 3-20 p.m., and Down Train leaving Moate at 9-19 p.m., for Stations at which these Trains respectively call (as per Company's Time Table).

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness for the conveyance of Cattle.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 19th April, 1860.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

IN CHANCERY.

In the Matter of Maria Chinnery, a Lunatic.

PURSUANT to the order, dated the 28th day of DECEMBER last, I will, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of MAY, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock at Noon, at my Chambers Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, set up to be Let the Dwellinghouse and Premises, No. 17, Middle Gardiner-street, in said city, for the term of 21 years.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1860.

W. BROOKE.

For further particulars apply to William Sullivan, Solicitor for Mr. Henry Baggs, the Receiver, No. 7, Inns-quay, Dublin.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, is authorised by "A Wicklow Curate," who has given this day a donation of £20 to this Society, to state that if ten other donations of £50 each be given to the Society, within three months from this date, he will contribute a like sum.

10, Kildare-street, Office of this Society,

19th April, 1860.

P.S.—It is assumed that any person collecting the sum of £50 within the period specified will be regarded by the "County of Wicklow Curate" as a *donor* to that amount.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

17, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D.V.), in the ROTUNDO, on TUESDAY NEXT, 24th APRIL.

The Earl of ROSSES will take the chair at One o'clock.

Monsieur le Pasteur FROSSARD, from Bagneres de Bigotre, will attend as Deputation.

Tickets of Admission to be had at 17, Upper Sackville-street, and also of Messrs. CURRY, HERBERT, or ROBERTSON.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

PREDICATION FRANCAISE, par M. le Pasteur FROSSARD, DIMANCHE PROCHAIN, 22 AVRIL, a Trois Heures, Dans l'Eglise dite, SCOTS' CHURCH, Adelaide-road. Une Collect cy sera faite. MM. les Etrangers habitant Dublin sont invites a y assister.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Poor of Ireland, Claremont, near Glasnevin.

The 44th Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in the PILLAR-ROOM, at the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL inst.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

(By order)

J. RUSSELL, Assistant-Secretary.

20th April, 1860.

N.B.—No admission tickets necessary.

BAZAAR FOR THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The Friends of Ragged Schools are requested to Take Notice that the

ANNUAL BAZAAR

Will be held (D.V.), in the ROUND-ROOM of the ROTUNDO, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 9th of May.

A POSTPONEMENT from the Month of MARCH, (AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED) Having become necessary.

N.B.—During Miss Whately's absence in England, Miss Lyster will receive at the Palace anything consigned to her care for this Bazaar.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

THE COURT OF EXAMINERS WILL HOLD the Sessional Examination of the Pupils Attending the Practice of this Hospital, during the Last Winter Session, on THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 21st, at Half-past Ten o'clock, for the purpose of Selecting Eligible Candidates to Compete for the Prizes at the PUBLIC EXAMINATION, which will be held in the Board-Room of the Hospital, on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 26th, at Two o'clock, p.m. (By order) ARTHUR DAVIDSON, Registrar.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

SCHOOL OF SURGERY,

THE SUMMER SESSION, 1860,

Commenced on the 16th APRIL, including the following Courses:—

Botany, ..	.. ..	Eleven o'clock	.. Dr. MITCHELL.
Practical Chemistry,	..	Twelve "	.. Dr. W. BARKER.
Medical Jurisprudence,		One "	.. Dr. GROGHEGAN.
Materia Medica, ..		Two "	.. Dr. WILLIAMS.
Midwifery, ..	..	Eleven, " on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	Dr. SAWYER.

☞ The usual Premiums will be awarded at the termination of the Session.

The Winter Session, 1860-61, will commence on the Last MONDAY in OCTOBER. Practical Anatomy on the First MONDAY of the same month.

METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

A COURSE OF SIX ORATIONS ON ORATORY, By ROBERT JAMES BALL, B.A., Author of "The Academic Cicero," "Ars Rhetorica," "Terry Alt Tactics," &c., &c.

Selected from a number delivered on the same subject, wholly, or in part, at the following Institutions in England:—The Russell Institution (London), the Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution, the Worcester Athenæum, the Bath Royal Institution, the Islington Institution, the Bristol Institution, the Worcester City and County Institution, the Kingston Institution, the Croydon Institution.

THE COURSE WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH APRIL, 1860, And be continued on the THURSDAYS AND TUESDAYS UNTIL COMPLETED.

Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock p.m.

LECTURE 1—TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, "On the Parliamentary Oratory of Great Britain in the time of Lord Chatham."

LECTURE 2—THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, "On the Parliamentary Oratory of Great Britain, and that of Ireland, from the time of Lord Chatham."

LECTURE 3—TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1. "On Forensic Oratory."

LECTURE 4—THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3, On the same subject.

LECTURE 5—TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, "On the Oratory of the Pulpit."

LECTURE 6—THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 10. "On Oratorical Delivery."

Terms of Admission—Platform or Reserved Seats in the Body of the Hall, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.; Platform Ticket for the Course, 5s.

Tickets and Syllabuses may be obtained at Messrs. Curry and Co.'s, Booksellers, Upper Sackville-street; Mr. Robertson's, Bookseller, Grafton-street; Mr. M'Gee's, College Bookseller, Nassau-street; Messrs. Browne and Payne's, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD IN THE ROUND-ROOM AND GARDENS, ROTUNDO, ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 26TH INST.

TWO MILITARY BANDS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

DOORS Open to the Public at TWO o'clock; to Holders of *Members' Tickets* and the *Press* at ONE o'clock.

Tickets—1s. 6d. each—to be had from *Ivs* to *Six* o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, 25th, at the Society's Rooms, 28, WESTLAND-ROW; and on the DAY of Exhibition, at the Doors *only*, Price TWO SHILLINGS. Children's Tickets, One Shilling.

AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant Secretary.

Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

BAPTIST CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The Rev. JAMES MILLIGAN having resigned the Pastorate of the above Church, the Rev. RICHARD HALL, A.B., from England, will (D.V.) occupy the Pulpit there for Four Sabbaths, commencing April 22. Morning Service at 12 o'clock. Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Service also on Wednesday Evenings at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN AGENCY.

AUDIT OFFICE,

2 AND 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.

BROWN, CRAIG, AND CO. having entered into arrangements with a legal gentleman of high standing in NEW YORK, beg to intimate to the Public, that they are prepared to execute any commissions they may be entrusted with, in reference to Estates in America, projets of title, &c.; Enquiries relative to residents in America, who may be entitled to property in this country.

All business of a mercantile nature promptly attended to.

A member of the Firm will likely cross over once a year to transact business, and return.

April 20th, 1860.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

SAILINGS FROM GALWAY.

Brazil, ...	2,360 Tons,	28th April.
Prince Albert, ..		26th May.

SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK:

Prince Albert, ..	26th April.
Brazil, ...	24th May.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.—The direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—

FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F)—BRAZIL, Saturday, 28th April; PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, 26th May, Captain Nicholas Prowse.

FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, Thursday, April 26th, Captain Nicholas Prowse.

The Brazil affords accommodation for a larger number of passengers of each class than the Circassian, which vessel's place she takes for the sailing April 28th.

THROUGH FARES.

Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).

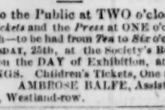
☞ Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3 Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.

For Freight or further particulars, apply to

BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

£6200. SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED Pounds, Trust Money, to be Lent in such sums and at such rate of Interest as may be agreed on. Apply to ALEXANDER M'NEALE, Solicitor, 34, Westmoreland-street.

TO BE SOLD for £35—cost 45 Guineas—a fashionable Enamel Scroll and Leaf Pattern Brilliant BRACELET, set in solid fine Gold. To be seen at W. ACHESON and CO.'S, Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Watch Manufacturers, 75, Grafton-street (late Bennett's.)



SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED, By WILLIAM BRODRICK, WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1815,

For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.

Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.

☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.

A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.

Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

Auctions.

Collection of Books, &c.—Five Days' Sale, together with many Miscellaneous Effects—viz., Mahogany Bookcase and Cabinet, Wardrobe, Chiffonier, a Rosewood What-not, Study Chairs, a Bath Chair, equal to new; an American Sewing Machine, China Jars and Ornaments, Dinner and Tea Service, Silver Forks and Spoons, a Carriage Clock, Gold Watch and many Trinkets, Single and Double Guns, Case of Purdy's Pistols, Engineering Instruments, including two Theodolites, by Mason and Buckley, Circumferenters, a Sextant, an Electrifying Machine, Galvanic Battery, new Barometer, a Hydrometer, a superior Musical Box of large size, a modern Microscope, Telescopes, large Magic Lantern and Slides, Stereoscopes, Cases of Casts in composition from Medals and other Works of Art, Paintings by Old Masters, and a few modern large Engravings of The Allied Generals at Sebastopol, The Last Judgment, The Royal Family, Weighing the Deer, &c., richly framed; the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, large Maps by Arrowsmith, &c.

JOHN F. JONES begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, at his Literary Saleroom, No. 8, D'OLIER STREET, on MONDAY, April 23rd, and four following days, a collection of Books in various classes, embracing many works of merit, of recent publication, and Standard Authors, in good condition; fine sets of Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazines from the commencement, two sets of the Penny Cyclopedia, a few early printed Books, an Irish Hortus Siccus, with many objects of general interest. Catalogues ready.

Insurances.

HOME ASSURANCE.

LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the benefit of their Families or Creditors.

Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit Suicide, enter into Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ISSUE POLICIES without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.

THE COLONIAL COMPANY

was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.

Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864.

The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45.
With Profits.....	£2 1 0	£2 13 10	£3 14 2 per Cent.
Without Profits.....	£1 17 7	£2 9 4	£3 7 11 " "

Rates for Foreign Climates moderate.

Premiums received and Claims settled abroad, if wished.

(By order of the Directors.)

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN DUBLIN:

Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Chairman.
The Hon. St. John Butler, of Waltershown, Balbriggan.
Robert Longfield, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 33, Merrion-square South.
William Andrews, Esq., 4, Nassau-street.
Thomas Richardson, Esq., Lincoln-hall.

DUBLIN.....65, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
EDINBURGH...(Head Office,) 5, GEORGE-STREET.
LONDON.....81, LOMBARD-STREET.
".....PARIS & Co., 10, ST. JAMES-STREET, S.W.
GLASGOW.....58, ST. VINCENT-STREET.

N.B.—*There is a special advantage to be gained by assuring before 25th May next, with reference to the Division of Profits in 1864.*

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which, the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

ENGLISH AND IRISH

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 1, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34 B, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohoner, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000*l.*, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Vic. cap. xcii.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

(A list of the Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Institution adopts both the PROPRIETARY and MUTUAL systems of Life Assurance, and the Policy-holders in BOTH BRANCHES are fully protected by the *large Subscribed Capital* of the Company.

In the PROPRIETARY BRANCH, Assurances are granted at the Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with the security of the Establishment. Such Assurances may be effected in a great variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and conveniences of the Assured. Among others, where the Policy is made payable "On the Assured attaining SIXTY years of age, or AT DEATH, if that event should happen previously," is particularly deserving of attention.

In the MUTUAL BRANCH of this Institution, the Policy-holders are entitled to the ENTIRE PROFITS of the Branch, which are divided at the expiration of every fifth year. These Profits may be applied either in Reduction of the Yearly Premiums until the ensuing period of division, or in Addition to the Sums Assured.

Prospective allowances are, at each division, set apart for those Policy-holders who are not immediately entitled to participate in the profits, but who will have paid five yearly premiums before the next ensuing division; thus affording to the Assured all the advantages of an ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Specimens of the Additions already made to Sums Assured, at Participating Rates of Premium.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum originally Assured	Additions	Sum now Assured.
July, 1840,	45	£5000	£1558	£6558
April, 1841,	35	1500	405	1905
March, 1841,	40	2000	536	2536
December, 1848,	39	2000	401	2401
August, 1853,	43	2000	322	2322
December, 1853,	56	2000	278	2278

Prospectuses, the necessary forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, as above, or to the undermentioned Agent of the Company.

WILLIAM EMMENS, Manager.

Dublin Branch—52, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MURDOCK GREEN, Manager and Agent.

☞ All applications for Agencies in those places where the Company have not yet appointed Agents, to be addressed to the Manager.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING

HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.C.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Lawrence Poultney-hill, City
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanston square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln's Inn.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. } AUDITORS.

WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons. } STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. } SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street } BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City. } PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. } SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 15, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

MESSRS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that their Buyers have again returned from the LONDON and PARIS MARKETS with a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, including a very *recherche* assortment of FRENCH SILKS, FRENCH SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and GLOVES.

COMMERCIAL HALL,

91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

NEW CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT

27, GRAFTON-STREET,

JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL,

(Formerly Manager to Messrs. WILLIAM FRY and Co.,)

Respectfully announces that he has opened the above Warehouse, with a New and well-selected Stock of

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Comprising all the Leading Novelties recently produced in

BROCATELLES, SATINS, GOBELIN TAPIS, POPELIN,
ARRAS, REPS, JAPANESE CLOTHS, VELVETS, CHALLIS, DAMASKS, CHINZES
FRINGES, BORDERINGS, GIMPS, TASSELS, &c.

J. W. C. wishes to direct particular attention to his Stock of

SWISS

B. HYAM AND THE SPRING, 1860.

HYAM'S SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR 1860 is of a very superior description in materials, make, and style; the various suits and Garments for Gentlemen and Juveniles surpass those of all previous seasons.

HYAM'S CONJOINT GARMENTS, CONSISTING OF Guinea Coat and Vest, Guinea Trousers and Vest, and Guinea and a Half Entire Suits of a Piece will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a Post-Office Order, payable to BENJAMIN HYAM. To ensure a perfect fit send the height of the person, width of chest and waist, length of sleeve, and leg-seam of Trousers.

HYAM'S NEW DEMI-SACK JACKET, AND OXFORD Jacket, are the most useful and becoming Garments for Gentlemen's In and Outdoor wear. Prices 19s 6d, 15s 6d, 21s, 25s, 30s, and 35s.

HYAM'S SURTOUTS AND DRESS COATS IN WEST of England Wool-Dyed Black and Blue Cloths are cut, made, and trimmed in the best and most fashionable styles. Prices 21s, 28s, 32s, 36s, 42s, 50s, 55s.

80, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW SPRING GOODS
SAMUEL M'COMAS and SON,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND HABIT-MAKERS,
Respectfully inform their Customers, the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy at present visiting the city, that they have received their Spring Goods from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, which will be found well deserving the attention of cash purchasers.

MY BORDER SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS, FOR 15s., Will be found excellent value; a variety in the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
RICHARD ALLEN,
26, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any order with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Beg leave most respectfully to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Bishops, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continued patronage with which their Establishment has been favoured, and to intimate, that in due appreciation, they have perfected arrangements on so extensive a scale that the satisfaction hitherto experienced by the Clergy in the selection of their Attire will be considerably augmented.
A larger portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto; and the details are entrusted to Artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical Garb is fully anticipated and provided for, *strictly according to order*; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. In NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, of LLAMA CLOTH, Clergymen will find a light, elegant, and comfortable Overcoat, universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.
GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
8, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street).
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
8, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH,
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

MESSRS. SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.
GENTLEMEN,—We declare you the Purchasers of the Stock of Messrs. John Farquharson and Co., amounting to £2,378 12s. 8d., at a Discount off Cost Price of 34½ per Cent., CASH PAYMENT.
Yours, respectfully,
R. W. ESPY,
ASKIN MORISON, } Trustees.
P.S.—We congratulate you on your success in becoming the Purchasers of the Stock of John Farquharson and Co. We consider it the best Stock which has been purchased in Ireland for a very long time, first-class Goods, recently bought, and of the best manufacturers.
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
SCOTT, BELL, and CO. respectfully intimate that they will commence Selling off the above Stock on MONDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst., On their Premises, and that they are determined to give their Friends the benefit of the large Discount—viz., 34½ per cent.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c.
S. OLDHAM and SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS of every Width,
TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom.
AT AUSTIN'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
Every novelty in
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS;
Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for
WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
All kinds of Repairs Executed.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
CHINA HALL,
16, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES,
In the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of
GEORGE OLDHAM and CO.'S MEDICAL HALL,
107, GRAFTON-STREET.
An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.
Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases.
Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain.
Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.
The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, &c.
Brushes of all kinds; Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

NEW KITCHEN RANGE
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.
Invite attention to
STEVEN'S "NE PLUS ULTRA" KITCHENER,
For which they are Agents.
This Patent Kitchener is unrivalled in its capabilities for Roasting, Baking, Boiling, Stewing, Grilling, &c., in its economy of Fuel, Time, and Labour; its perfect combustion, which can be regulated or entirely suspended; its cure of Smoke; its cleanliness and simplicity of management.
It combines the more important advantages possessed by those of the best makers, and has several peculiar to itself.
They also direct attention to Stead's Patent Ornamental Ventilating Chimney Tops, for which they are also Agents, which are effectual in the cure of Smoky Chimneys, Down Draughts, &c.
J. E. and Co. are also Agents for Bradford's Washing and Mangling Machines.
Their SHOW ROOMS, 34, 35 and 36, CAPEL-STREET, are fully assorted with every description of House Furnishing and Ironmongery, and will be found well worthy of a visit from the variety, novelty, good workmanship, and moderate charges of the articles displayed.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.
HOUSE FURNISHING, IRONMONGERY, & GAS FITTING WAREROOMS,
34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET.

KITCHEN RANGES, GRATES, &c., &c.
Good Cottage Range, with Oven or Boiler, 25s.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Oven and Boiler, 30s., 35s., 40s. each.
Useful Family Range complete, 50s., 55s. and 60s. each.
Best Heavy Kitchen Range, with Bright Mounting, 70s., 80s., and 90s.
Improved Close Fire Ranges, from £3 10s. to £4.
The Etna Close Range, the most simple, economical, and convenient Range manufactured, from £5 5s to £13 13s.
Bedroom Grates, 3s. 9d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. each.
Register Parlour Grates, 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d. each.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Fire Block Backs, 18s., 20s., and 25s.
Best Register Grates, with Steel Mouldings, Ground Fronts, &c., 30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s.
Mantelpieces, from 8s. 6d. to £4 10s. each.
The Celebrated American Cooking Stove, complete, with all the Cooking Utensils, £8 each.
Stoves in variety, suitable for Halls, Shops, Laundries, Harness Rooms, &c., equally cheap, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
25 and 26, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Builders and Parties improving their Houses will find it their advantage to inspect the above.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Published are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
CHINA, GLASS, LAMP, OIL, AND CHANDELIER ESTABLISHMENT,
11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
DUBLIN.
Mrs. THOMAS, widow and executrix of Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, deceased, the late Proprietor, begs to notify to the Patrons of this Establishment and the Public generally, that the Business will be carried on as usual, and with the same punctuality and strict attention as in her late husband's life time; and she respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage her late husband and this Establishment so long experienced.
Moderateur Lamps of the newest designs.
Beake's well-known Æromettic Lamp.
Dresden China Vases, Dessert Sets, Pot Pourl Jars.
India, Berlin, Cappo-de-Monti, and French China.
Military and Crested Goods well and properly assorted.
Drawingroom Chandeliers and Glass Lustres in great varieties.
Matchings in China and Glass executed with the greatest facility.
An Assortment of Parian Figures and Vases.
IN STOCK.
A large supply of Glass and Earthenware suited for Hotels and other Public Establishments, and also for Private Families
Oils, Globes, Wicks, and Chimnies.
FOR HIRE,
Plated Goods, Cutlery, China, Glass, Candelabra, and other Lights, for Dinner Parties, Balls, &c.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 78, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

			Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington			£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	..	..	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	..	..	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	..	..	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	..	..	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	..	..	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
78 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS,
GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN O DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL,
TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

TO ECONOMISTS.
Judicious men, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wisely buy for cash, are requested to test the advantage offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed for
12s. 6d.
Other qualities equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the Right from Carlisle-bridge.

CUTLERY.—J. TWEEDALL, Manufacturing Cutler,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET
(Late of Lamprey's.)
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Table Knives. Being manufactured of the best Double Refined Shear Steel, they cannot be excelled for sharpness and durability.
Superior Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.
*** Table Knives Sharpened, and old Handles Newly Bladed.
No Second Price.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling Off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland, at nearly Cost Price. As he is about making Extensive Alterations in the Premises, they must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in Great Variety, and of the Newest Style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles,
Army and Navy Orders carefully attended to.
Patterns Matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
*** Sole Agent for Beubow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Mladire's Worm Powders, and Racken's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS.
PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimension silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors; Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visiters to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Hunting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, ... 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. Proprietor.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
In all sizes, at
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.
Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Short-hand. Cards can be had by applying at
35, GRAFTON-STREET.

PIANOFORTES,
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS,
M'INTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 5s.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

SEED POTATOES
Table Potatoes, Horse Carrots, Parsnips, Coals, Salt, 60 sacks of Imported Kemps for present planting; also, Flukes, Kidneys, Bangors, Tolins, Protestants, White Rocks, and Scotch Downs, direct from the growers.
SCOTCH APPLES.—30 cwt. Scotch Apples prolific, and excellent for present planting, in bags of 2 cwt. each, delivered, carriage free, to rail or canal at 3s 6d per cwt.
Gilarula, Crosby, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.
Sacks for country orders supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.
Potatoes for Pig and Fowl Feeding.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
On SUNDAY, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. NASH GRIFFIN. Subject—"The Great Invitation."
MONDAY, 8 o'clock, p.m., Prayer and Praise by different Clergymen.
On WEDNESDAY, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. JOHN POWELL. Subject—"The Water of Life."
Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1860.

	C.	M.	T.	R.	C.
I.					

1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, TOWNSEND-STREET, 11-30, A.M.—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol. Subject—"The true Bishop for Rescued lost Souls."—1 Pet. ii. 24, 25.
II. MISSION BUILDING, 7, P.M.—Rev. A. GAULT, A.B., Irish Church Missionary in Glens of Antrim. Subject—"Does not Rome dishonour God and ruin souls by opposing the Bible."
III. ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, 7, P.M.—Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., Ex-Schol., I.C.M. Subject—"The Curse Causeless—Papal Excommunication."
I. Who is the true spiritual Shepherd?
Who alone is the Bishop of Souls?
Why can neither "priest" nor Pope feed and care the souls of men?
When St. Peter says "By Christ's stripes you were healed, why do the "priests" say it is by sacraments, penances, and Purgatory?
II. Why do not Roman Catholics learn the Bible at school? Why do not the "priests," and monks, and nuns, teach Dr. Cullen's Bibles Why may you read "the History of the Bible" without learning it, doctrines?
Why have some Roman Catholics dreaded, denounced, and burned the Bible? It is because the religion of Rome is not in the Roman Catholic Bible?
Why is Dr. Cullen's Bible a Protestant book? Why do Protestants love the Bible, and thorough Roman Catholics hate it?
Is not the Book of God the best manual for the people of God?
III. How many curses were hurled by the Council of Trent no the heads of heretics?

CARD.
IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 21, 22, and 23, GRAFTON-STREET, and Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
WITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MENS',
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.
ROBERT BLAKE
is now selling the Good, Old-fashioned Tea at 3s. 8d. per pound; Fine Pekoe or Souchong, 4s. per pound; Good Sherry Wine, 24s. per dozen; Superior at 26s. per dozen; Old Port, fresh bottled, from 24s. to 32s. per dozen; Pure Holland, 14s. per gallon; London Old Tom, 12s.; Four years old Whiskey, 14s. per gallon; Three years old ditto, 12s. per gallon. Guinness' Double Stout, 3s. 10d. per dozen. Bass and other Pale Ales, 4s. 10d. per dozen.
For the convenience of families, R. B. has imported from Burton-on-Trent some Twelve Gallon Casks of splendid Ale, which he offers on reasonable terms.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
TEA AND WINE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.

£10.—BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL BRAY.
The Proprietor begs to inform the Public that a Gentleman, in paying a small account, only a few days last, gave a Ten Pound Note, instead of a One, to the head waiter.
On proper application to the Proprietor, it shall be returned to the owner.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO
Beg leave to acquaint their Customers and the Public of the arrival of their Shawl and Fancy Dress Buyer, from the English and Scotch markets, with a choice selection of New Goods, including the leading novelties of the season.
P.S.—The above will be laid out for sale on Monday, the 23rd inst., and following days.
Hibernian House, Aston's-quay, 21st April.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the best Mixture ever introduced.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."
Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN,
PRESIDENT;
SIR EDWARD GROGAN, BART., M.P.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roden.	Rev. R. J. M'Ghee, A.M.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bandon.	John George, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen.	James Hamilton Moore, Esq.
Rt. Hon the Earl of Mayo.	William Beers, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier.	William J. Digby, Esq.
The Hon. L. H. King Harman.	Thomas H. Thompson, Esq.
The Hon. H. Cole, M.P.	Rev. Sir N. A. Chinnery, Bart.
Rev. Dr. Croly.	Rev. Edward Nangle, A.M.
Rev. Canon Stowell.	Rev. Thomas Wallace, A.M.
John Vance, Esq., M.P.	Rev. R. H. M. Eyre.
G. A. Hamilton, Esq.	Rev. Dawson Massy, A.M.
James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	Rev. W. B. Fry.
Colonel Taylor, M.P.	Francis Charles Leslie, Esq.
Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P.	W. B. Ferrand, Esq.
Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P.	W. B. Smythe, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Rev. H. M'Neile, D.D.	Edward T. Litton, Esq., J.P.
Rev. T. D. Gregg, D.D.	W. H. Peters, Esq.
Wm. Humphries, Esq., J.P., D.L.	Lieut-Colonel Boyce.
Rev. Thomas Drew, D.D.	John Martin, Esq., T.C.
Rev. Samuel G. Potter, A.M.	Samuel Yeates Johnson, Esq.
Richard Davison, Esq., M.P.	John Hope, Esq., W.S.
Rev. W. Marsh, D.D.	Ralph S. Cusack, Esq.
William Johnston, Esq.	John R. Nunn, Esq.
Rev. W. C. O'Neill.	Rev. G. De Butts.
Rev. William Brock, A.M.	Henry G. Johnston, Esq., J.P.
Rev. P. R. Blakeney, LL.D.	

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER:
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.
[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]
"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt proud* of my connection (as President) with it.
"EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."
[MORE RECENTLY.]
"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.
"EDWARD GROGAN.
"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."
"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.
"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.
"JOHN VANCE.
"3, Upper Hyde Park-street, 23rd July, 1859."
Amount of Contributions since the 1st January, 1860.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Arthur Dunn, Esq.	1	0	0	Christopher Earnshawe, Esq.	2	0	0
Edward Wakefield, Esq.	1	0	0	Miss Keown,	1	0	0
Mrs. Rowan	0	5	0	J. D. Lambton, Esq.	0	10	0
J. H. Worthington	1	0	0	Rev. Wm. Brown	0	10	0
Miss Grey	1	0	0	Miss George	1	0	0
T. C. Blayney, Esq.	0	10	0	John Cranston, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. R. H. Johnson	5	0	0	Rev. Joseph Thacker	1	0	0
Col. Boyes	1	0	0	Frederick Kinahan, Esq.	0	10	0
Thos. Tomlinson, Esq., T.C.D.	0	10	0	Rev. John Kinahan	0	5	0
A Friend, per Dow. Viscountess Harberton	1	0	0	Rev. Dr. Taylor	1	0	0
Do. do.	1	0	0	Collection by Rev. S. G. Potter	8	0	0
John Thwaites, Esq.	1	0	0	Do. do.	4	9	0
John Green, Esq.	1	0	0	J. Derbyshire, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Elliott	1	0	0				

Subscriptions or Donations towards the funds of the Association will be received by Thomas H. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer, 95, Leeson-street; or at the Office of the Association, 8, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; and at the Bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.
Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.
All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

We understand that the Earl of Elgin will take his departure on Monday next, on his mission to China.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.—All yesterday it blew a hard breeze at Portsmouth from N.N.E., with occasional slight falls of hail, snow, and sleet. The air was intensely cold throughout the day. Barometer at 9 a.m., 30·18; at 6 30 p.m., 30.15. During the whole of yesterday, Chatham was visited with a violent gale from the E.N.E., with occasional storms of hail and sleet. At times during the day the wind blew with the force of a hurricane.

There is something singular in the rush of men towards Lamoriciere. I heard a general in full activity of service (a man who commanded during the late Italian war) say two days ago, before me, that he every day received applications from French soldiers, to know whether no means existed whereby they could achieve exoneration from service, and join Lamoriciere. As to the Zouaves, fresh out of activity, they fly to Rome by hundreds. As yet the Government does not venture to forbid the emigration, and the tide of it sets strongly in. But this strange awakening of public spirit, because one name is cried aloud, is a fact to make Louis Napoleon reflect. It justifies the ultra-Bonapartists who say that by compression only can he reign. It proves that there can be no reconciliation between Bonapartism and liberty.—*Letter from Paris.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

Funds in London were not quite so good to-day, and a reaction has taken place on yesterday's prices. Although the state of money is reported as easy, both in the Stock Exchange and in the Discount Market, the supply is somewhat greater, and the market has assumed a quieter appearance. There have been no bullion operations at the Bank, and the return to appear in London to-night is expected to show more satisfactory results than it has done for the last few weeks.

In this market, business was confined to cash transactions. Consols and New Three per Cents. showing a fall of 3s. 9d. per cent. in each case. The market, however, was firm at the prices quoted. No dealings in local or Railway Debentures. Bank Stock shows a falling off of 10s. per cent. There were buyers of Hibernians and Royals, and Nationals were steady at the former quotations. All Steam Shares were in good demand, and City of Dublin Original Shares, Ship Builders and Dundalks, were done at the former prices. The only alteration in Mining Shares is a further slight depreciation in Carysforts.

Railway Shares were in better demand. There were buyers of Ballymenas, Bandons, Wicklows, Belfast Junctions, and Great Southern and Western Stocks; Midland halves were dealt in at yesterday's price, buyers of the originals under the last price; Drogheda and Irish South Easterns were steady; Cork and Passage and Limericks offered. In Preference Shares a slight advance is shown in Cork and Bandons, No. 1. In other shares no alteration.

The traffic returns of the Amalgamated Dundalk and Enniskillen, and Londonderry and Enniskillen Companies, show an increase of £1,400 on the current half-year's receipts.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 20.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94¾
Account, ...	94¾
New Threes, ...	93¾

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	95
New Threes, ...	93⅝

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝

CLOSING PRICES.

| | |

that we need not insist upon it further than by saying that, if anything could add to the iniquity of a deception carried out by such means and at such a season, it may be found in the fact that the success of the experiment depends upon inducing his surviving relatives to believe ill of a man who has passed away and can no longer be heard in his own defence. Anything more cruel it would be difficult to conceive, but, of course, any sentimental appeal to the feelings of those who could possibly be guilty of such a crime would be as misplaced as absurd. The only real way to produce an impression upon them is to give all the publicity in our power to the manner in which they attempt to carry out their frauds, and to entreat the surviving friends and relatives of all deceased persons to whom such appeals may be addressed to throw them into the fire with the contempt they deserve.

The *Morning Advertiser* on the Annexation of Nice:—

The farce of Nice is played out. Nice, which but a few weeks ago returned Garibaldi and Laurenti Robandi, two of the staunchest Italian patriots as its representatives, is to-day declared to have pronounced in favour of annexation to the French Empire! No less than 6,810 votes are recorded as having been given in that sense. Whereas, on the opposite side, the electoral returns show exactly eleven votes standing alone by the cause of Italian freedom! Truly, a marvellous consummation this. The real matter for astonishment, however, appears to us to be, that the French Government, who, by means of its informers, must have been kept tolerably well acquainted beforehand with this enthusiastic Bonapartist feeling in Nice, should have so vehemently protested against any vote being taken before the town and country had been formerly occupied by French military forces, political agents, and spies. Yet so it was. We have only to believe, therefore, that the occupant of the Tuileries does not understand his own interests. Had he allowed the Nizzards to give free vent to the Bonapartist sentiments that were consuming them, without the perfectly unnecessary presence of his red-legged battalions, the scandalous world would have had nothing to say to his prejudices in the matter of this pleasant little territorial arrangement. But as things are now, the evil-disposed will, of course, connect in an ill-natured manner the result of the vote with the awkward fact of the French occupation, and will call it by some such unpleasant name as intimidation. And thus all the moral force of this splendid example of the application of universal suffrage *a l'Empire* will be thrown away. But perhaps the Emperor, in the consciousness of the virtue of his actions, can afford to do without the aid of moral force. Perhaps, on the grand old Roman principle "*Beati possidentes*," his only anxiety was about seizing his booty, and he troubled not himself respecting what the world would think on the subject.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 19.

Her Majesty the Queen visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Thursday, at Frogmore.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, left Windsor Castle at five minutes before five o'clock on Thursday afternoon for the station of the South-Western Railway, travelled by a special train to the private station at Vauxhall, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at five minutes past six o'clock.

In consequence of the deep mourning her Majesty and the Royal family came up to London quite privately, and the usual guards of honour and escorts were dispensed with.

The funeral of the late universally-lamented Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg took place yesterday at Langenbourg.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to town on Thursday from Brocket Hall.

The Count and Countess Lusi and a numerous suite have arrived at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Captain Corry left Enniskillen on Thursday for Scottstown, Monaghan.

The Right Rev. Lord Plunket, Bishop of Tuam, left the Palace on Wednesday, for 31, Eaton-square south, London.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor-gate, from Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

Thanks.

The Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland acknowledge with thankfulness the receipt of £25 from the Lord Chief Justice, to be continued as an annual subscription to the funds of the Society. The Rev. Alexander Leeper for the following:—Mrs. P., per Rev. G. Blacker, £1; Dr. and Mrs. Swan, subscription and donation, £2; Rev. James Hewitt, 10s.

From the Secretary of the Hibernian Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society for £3 11s. 1d., a collection at a meeting for the society in the Rathmines Old School-house.

The Managing Committee of the Mendicity Institution, thankfully acknowledges having received—From Sir R. Howard, Bart.—lodged in LaTouche's Bank—£10; Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Dublin Castle, £10; J. D. Chambers, Esq., £1; Messrs. Findlator & Co., Mountjoy Brewery, £5; Messrs. Findlator & Co., for fines, £1 12s 8d; S. S., £1; also M. C. R. Fercday, Hutch-street, £2, for 1859 and 1860; and from Peter Paul M'Swiney, Esq., T.C., Treasurer of the Quarter Sessions Grand Jury, by the hands of Thos. Vance, Esq., J.P., hon. sec., 17s, amount of fines paid for non-attendance.

The Navy.

The Duke of Somerset, as First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee on Thursday, at which the following officers were present:—Admirals Sir William Gage, Sir Henry Ecke, Bennett, and Mainwaring; Captains G. J. Napier, F. E. Stewart, W. H. Morshead, N. B. Ives, R. Douglas, and P. C. Haynes; Commanders G. M. Jackson, A. F. Ellis, T. Mitchell, M. E. Smithett, R. Dowes T. G. Drake, J. L. Perry, E. Griffiths, Hon. M. H. Nelson, and J. Ballard; Lieut-Col. R. C. Spalding, Royal Marines; Lieuts. D. Herbert, J. Pollard, H. Ryves, T. A. Butler, E. E. Maunsell, and J. O'Reilly, and Mr. J. M'Donald, master, and Mr. James Tomlins, master.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Trincomalee, 31 to be brought up from the reserve in ordinary at Chatham, and taken into dock, in order to be fitted as a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers at Newcastle and Sunderland. As soon as the Trincomalee is completed she will be sent round to the Tyne, where she will be stationed.

The attempt at Plymouth on Wednesday to raise the stranded transport Havering with 4 old brigs was unsuccessful. The Government "lumps" will probably assist at the next attempt. The Board of Trade have determined to hold the inquiry relative to the loss of the Havering before the county magistrates at Stonehouse, and not before the Mayor and magistrates at Plymouth, as first announced.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—W. J. Olive and F. W. Bateman, masters additional, to the Fisgard; Peter Coyne, assistant-surgeon, to the Impregnable; A. M'Bride, assistant-surgeon, to the Bellerophon; Neal O'D. Parks, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Bellerophon; John E. Gage, master's-assistant, to the Royal: Ashby N. Ames, assistant-clerk, to the Virago; and Robert Dinwiddie, assistant-clerk, to the Victory, for service in the secretary's office. The following naval appointments on Saturday Midshipmen Spicer and Burnell were represented as appointed to the Bellerophon, instead of the Royal Albert.

The Church.

The Rev. J. J. MacSorley, senior curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, has been appointed to the Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, Dublin, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Sterne.

The Rev. J. J. MacSorley, senior curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, has been appointed to the Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, Dublin, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Sterne. The appointment is in the gift of the Incumbents of Dublin.

THEATRE ROYAL.

ENGLISH OPERAS.

On Monday next the Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company commence a short engagement at the above theatre. The programme, both as regards the performers and the selection of Operas is most promising. On Monday, October's favourite Opera, entitled "Dinorah," will be produced, in which Miss Louisa Pyne will appear as Dinorah, Mr. W. Harrison as "Corentin." The entertainment will conclude with the amusing farce of "A Pair of Spectacles."

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, FRIDAY.—M. Thouvenel has sent to Dr. Kern an explanation of his despatch of the 13th March, wherein it was pretended that Switzerland has proposed to France a treaty for a partition of Savoy. M. Thouvenel says he understood the Swiss note to claim either the maintenance of the statutes question in Savoy or the neutralised districts, but only in case that should take the whole of Savoy. M. Thouvenel concluded by regretting the publication of the denial as an indiscretion.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUCHESS OF BAVARIA.

MUNICH, APRIL 20TH.—The marriage contract of the Princess Matilda Duchess of Bavaria and Count Trani, brother of the King of Naples, has been ratified by his Sicilian Majesty. The marriage immediately takes place by proxy.

NAPLES.

VIENNA, APRIL 20TH.—According to official advices received from Naples to the 16th instant there is no truth in the statement of the *Triester Zeitung* that on the 9th inst. the Austrian Consul at Messina retired on board an Austrian merchant vessel, fearing a bombardment of the city on that day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Globe* says that Mr. Massey's proposal to refer the Reform Bill to a select committee would be not merely a defeat of the measure, but an ignominious defeat, which would only be treated in one way by Government.

The Bombay papers announce the death of Captain Fox Maule, 56th Regiment.

On appeal, yesterday, to the Middlesborough Quarter Sessions, Nat Langan's licence was refused by 4 votes—19 against 15, and Ben Caunt's by a majority of 16 votes—24 against 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY postponed his motion of censure on Lord Cowley, for corresponding privately with Lord John Russell on public questions, till Monday, when Lord Cowley would be in his place to defend his conduct.

Earl GRANVILLE appealed to the noble lords who had notices on the papers for Monday to postpone them.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE expressed readiness to postpone his motion, if Government considered the motion of Lord Normanby as one of censure on themselves.

The Marquis of NORMANBY denied his motion involved a vote of censure.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE postponed his motion.

The Oxford University Bill passed through committee.

The Select Committee agreed to, on the motion of Earl Grey, on the previous evening, was nominated after some discussion.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday.

Mr. T. MILLER called attention to the operation of the Police Act in reference to the imprisonment of young children playing at games in the streets, complaining of the harshness with which the law was carried out.

Mr. W. EWART asked what was the state of the law respecting prize fighters? protesting against the scandalous brutality of the late prize encounter, and complaining especially of the railway authorities for affording facilities to the public for being present at such scenes.

Mr. V. SCULLY amused the House by declaiming, with his usual erratic vehemence against the practice of prize fighting, which, he said, was particularly an English barbarity, and against particular instances which had just occurred.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Mr. MILLER, said he had communicated with the Chief Commissioner of Police, who said that he had not issued any stricter orders than formerly on the subject, but it was absolutely necessary that passers-by should be protected from personal injury.

In reply to Mr. EWART,

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that professional rules had been established in reference to prize fighting, which increased their regularity and lessened their cruelty. It might be true that prize fighting was not practised in Ireland, but they had heard something of shillelagh encounters at Irish fairs. With regard to the law, fights of this nature were clearly illegal, and every person taking part in the proceedings may be indicted for a misdemeanour. It had not been the practice of the Government to interfere. It was for the local authorities to take such steps as they thought necessary for the public peace.

In reply to various questions,

Mr. S. HERBERT said the non-admission of strangers to the Armstrong Factory was mostly for the purposes of secresy, and to avoid the interruption to business caused by the influx of curious persons. He explained an unfortunate occurrence re ative to the recent army examinations, by stating that the examination papers had been stolen from the offices of the Queen's Printers.

Mr. LYALL asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in consequence of the great advantages granted to Spain by the recent alteration of our tariff, he does not think it right to take this opportunity for representing to the Spanish Government the injustice with which British shipping is treated by the continued refusal of that State to reciprocate with this country in its navigation laws?

Mr. E. JAMES asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of the Reform Bill being read a second time during the present session, it is the intention of her Majesty's Government at once to proceed with the bill, or to agree to any motion to refer such bill to a select committee?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the former question, that representations had been made to Spain on the subject of reciprocity in her shipping regulations with those of England, and negociations were on foot to persuade that Power to adopt a more liberal course. As to the Reform Bill, its postponement had been due to various causes, and was not due to the apathy of the Government. The adjourned debate would come on on Friday next; and, after the second reading, he should propose its being referred to a committee of the whole House. The motion to refer the bill to a select committee was an attempt to destroy the bill, and would be treated as a motion for postponement for six months. Nothing could be more unusual than such a course in the case of a bill of such importance. There was ample time for full discussion by both Houses.

Mr. L. KING moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to revise the Royal proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of vice, profaneness, and immorality, issued at the commencement of her Majesty's reign, to be revised or to authorise the discontinuance of reading the same, at assizes and quarter sessions. These proclamations were all drawn up ill worded, and continuous interruptions occurred to the business of the sessions and assizes, by reading them, and they ought either to be revised or discontinued.

Mr. ESTCOURT admitted that they should be revised and abridged, but objected to their discontinuance.

Sir G. C. LEWIS saw no difficulty in the revision of the proclamations, which might well be reduced to a few sentences. He did not, however, think the matter of sufficient importance for the interference of the House.

After some further debate,

Mr. KING altered the motion so as to confine it to the revision of the proclamation.

The motion was agreed to by 112 to 75. Majority 37.

Mr. MELLOR obtained leave to introduce a bill to remove doubts as to the ineligibility of certain persons to be trustees of certain charities.

The Duchy of Cornwall's Limitation of Actions Bill passed through committee.

On the motion for going into committee on the Paper Duty Bill,

Mr. BOVILL moved a resolution—"That in the opinion of this House it is most expedient that a drawback should be allowed to printers and publishers of the duty paid upon their stock of paper published and printed after the passing of the bill, and remaining in sheets unbound at the time the duty is to cease—viz., on the 15th day of August next, subject to such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may make in their behalf." His object was to prevent the stagnation of trade, and the loss of employment by thousands of printers which would otherwise ensue, as publishers would delay the printing of their books. The loss to the Exchequer would, he contended, be extremely small, in comparison with the distress which would be occasioned if the drawback was refused. When the drawback was allowed to stationers and wine merchants, why should it be refused to publishers?

Mr. BLACK seconded the motion, showing the unfortunate position trade would be placed in for the next three months.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that all financial charges, especially in the Excise, involved losses, but there never was a claim weaker than that of the publisher, who published his books at a fixed price. The fixed rule was never to allow drawbacks, except where an article could be positively identified, which destroyed the analogy of the case of the publishers with those of the wine merchants and the stationers. If the drawback was allowed to the publisher, it would be impossible to prevent fraud. They could not take into consideration, under such circumstances, the remote contingency of the distress of operatives. The amendment was negatived without a division.

The House went into committee on the bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN, alleging the necessity of meeting public liabilities, moved that the abolition on the duty be postponed till first April next.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, which was withdrawn, and the bill passed through committee.

The Petition of Right Bill passed through committee.

In committee on the Customs Act,

Mr. HALIBURTON made a lengthened appeal in favour of the North American colonies, whose export trade would be seriously affected by the alteration in the timber duties. He complained of many acts of injustice committed in the colonies, declaring that the inevitable result of such legislation and such conduct would be the loss of the colonies. He moved that the present duty be retained upon deals, battens, and boards.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that every tenderness had been shown to the interests of the timber trade of North America.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 91 to 21.

Some further progress was made, and

The House resumed.

The other orders were disposed of and

The House adjourned at 1-35 a.m.

GAZETTE NEWS.

Loftus Charles Ottway, Esq., late Minister to the Mexican Republic, is gazetted her Majesty's Consul-General, at Milan.

Another Neapolitan decree has been issued, effecting important reductions in the import duties on many additional articles.

The *Gazette* says that the new tariff may be seen at the Board of Trade.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £28,365,225; total, £28,365,225. Government Debt, £11,015,100; other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin, £13,890,225; total, £28,365,225. BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,911,759; Public Deposits, £5,838,581; other Deposits, £15,512,425. Seven-day and other Bills, £686,537; total, £39,802,302. Government Securities, £9,728,943; other Securities, £22,790,388; Notes, £6,548,360; Gold and Silver, £734,461; total, £39,820,302.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, FRIDAY.—Sugar—A fair amount of business has been done during week, without material change in prices, market closing quiet. Sales include 260 hhds. and 150 bags Demerara, at 37s to 39s 6d for brown, and 45s 6d per cwt for crystallised; 9,000 bags Cossapore and Benares at 45s to 49s per cwt; 14,000 mats Mauritius to arrive, price not transpired; 4,660 unclayed Manilla, at 36s 6d from quay, and 1,560 clayed, at 38s 6d per cwt. Coffee—Dull feeling, and at public sales buyers showed no disposition to purchase, sales being almost entirely confined to damaged. Tea—Little improvement to notice in market, but large sales now going on in London check operations. Rice—Improved demand has been apparent, resulting in large business on spot and to arrive, at an advance of from 3d to 6d per cwt; business on spot includes 23,900 bags Arracan Necransie, at 9s 6d to 10s 9d, and Moorung 9s 9d to 10s 3d; 5,000 bags Rangoon, at 11s; 6,400 bags Madras, part all faults, at 10s 3d to 11s for sound. Saltpetre—Only small sale of Calcutta, 15-40 p cr refraction at 36s, and 200 bags Bombay sold at 18s per cwt. Tallow—Traders having supplied their wants pretty freely last week, transactions have only been to a moderate extent, and market is quiet, without change in value.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, APRIL 20.—More inquiry to-day on East India account, market consequently generally presents a more cheerful aspect than on Tuesday last, and the business going on is sufficient, at least, to render prices steadier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 20.—10,000 bales sold, including 3,000 bales on speculation and export. Market without change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 20.—Sugar market unaltered, and but few transactions to report. Rice firm, and demand continues; 3,000 bags of Necransie sold at 10s 6d. Jute sales went off without any alteration in prices: Linseed in good demand at rather better prices; 2,000 bags of Bombay sold at 50s 6d; coffee dull and heavy of sale.

EPSOM RACES.

New Two-Year Old—Cantab, 1st; Biddy Nutts, 2nd; Neighbour, 3rd. 15 ran.

Great Metropolitan—Bribery Colt, 1st. 15 ran.

Waterloo Plate—Bel Esperanza, 1st; Soothsayer, 2nd. 4 ran.

Welter Plate—Gershehill, 1st; Nigger, 2nd. 2 ran.

Metropolitan—Bribery colt 1st; Wallace, 2nd; Clydesdale, 3rd. 15 ran.

Walton Stakes—Promised Land, 1st; Estdale, 2nd; Red Eagle, 3rd. 5 ran; won in a canter.

THE NEW BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Seeing your able advocacy for increasing the banking facilities of this country, I enclose you a list of towns where a good open exists for establishment of a new bank, and abundance of deposit money lying in their districts:—viz., Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Sligo, Arklow, Bagnalstown, Bandon, Bantry, Bray, Ballinrobe, Castlebar, Cahir, Callan, Clogheen, Gorey, Kinsale, Kilbeggan, Listowel, Macroom, Naas, Newcastle, county Limerick; Parsonstown, Thomastown, county Kilkenny.

In sixteen of these towns there is not a branch of any bank. Provincial Bank of Ireland £25 shares are now selling at £82 10s; the National Bank do., do. £68.—Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dublin, April 20, 1860.

Sir Charles C. W. Domville, D.L., of Santry and of Moyvannon Castle, near Athlone, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for Roscommon County, on the recommendation of Mr. Tennison, the Lord Lieutenant.

STEEPLECHASING IN FRANCE.—A correspondent from Pau writes on the 14th inst.:—"An amateur steeplechase and a couple of flat races, open to all horses ridden last season with our 'drag,' came off this afternoon in the presence of an unusually large number of spectators. Nine horses started for the first-named event, but, notwithstanding the short distance, the moderate pace, never equal to that of our English hounds when running the 'drag,' and the small fences, only three passed the winning post; the others were either down or completely pumped out long before the finish. Better things were certainly expected of them. A thoroughbred horse, Traveller, the property of, and ridden by, Mr. R. L. Power, came in first, anything but an easy winner, closely pressed by Canaletti, a half-bred mare of the country, and a coarse-bred horse from the Emerald Isle. The flat race was a hollow thing, being won easily in two heats by Mr. Lawson's Sansfacon, with his owner up. The hunting season having been thus brilliantly closed, a fresh series of outdoor pastimes will have to console us for the absence of its excitements until the heats of the approaching summer shall force us to fly to cooler latitudes. The annual steeplechase was won last Wednesday by M. Borda's Pollux, beating three others, and well nigh distancing Traveller, the winner of to-day. It was a well-contested race among the first three horses in."

ANOTHER LUNATIC IN THE TUILERIES.—To the number of lunatics who have lately presented themselves at the Tuileries and demanded to be allowed to speak to the Emperor must be added a new one. This one is a retired lieutenant-colonel, residing at Dijon; he stated that he had come up to Paris to tell the Emperor that, when serving in Africa, he had with his own hand slaughtered 500 Arabs in a single day, and was ready to show his Majesty in proof of his statement 500 heads; also to claim the recompense due for so glorious an exploit. The poor man was sent to the Prefecture of Police.

The Neapolitan refugees at Turin have just published an appeal to the Italian soldiers of the Pope and of the King of Naples, calling upon them to join their countrymen of the North, in order to constitute an Italy of twenty-five millions of men, having the command of two seas, and extending from the Alps to the extremity of Sicily.

It is reported that the English Government has received important intelligence from Geneva, which will still further compromise the character of the French Government. But it is far from probable that these documents will be unrolled before Parliament.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW GREEK DYE.—"The discovery of a solid green by one of our chemists," says the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "excites no little interest here. It has been tried on silks, cottons, and woollens of all kinds with perfect success. It neither turns blue nor yellow with wear. Chinese green, the only dye hitherto employed, which used to cost 400f. per kilo., is now selling at 100f., but the new green can be sold at 60f., and still leave a good profit."

STEAM VESSELS FOR THE GANGES.—The first of the steam vessels designed by the Oriental Inland Steam Company for the Navigation of the Ganges, has just been tried in the Mersey. This vessel, which draws two feet of water, is 250 feet long and 30 feet beam, and is propelled by two high pressure engines of 200 horse power nominal, but working up to about 800 actual horse power. The speed attained on the trial trip was about 14 miles an hour, with 31 to 32 revolutions of the wheels per minute, but as many as 36 revolutions per minute were obtained for part of the time. The engines are formed with inclined cylinders, of 26 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke; and the pressure of the steam is 100lbs. per square inch. The steam is supplied by four boilers, on the locomotive principle, of great strength. The vessel is trussed, both longitudinally and transversely, with wrought iron pipes, which are effective in withstanding both extension and compression. As this vessel has more power and a lighter draught of water than any now upon the Ganges, and a higher rate of speed, her establishment upon that river is looked forward to with great interest. The Jumna, a sister vessel, is also nearly ready, and these vessels, it is expected, will inaugurate a new era in the navigation of the Ganges, as combining greater power and speed and a lighter draught of water than any hitherto introduced upon any of the Indian rivers.

A letter from Pesth of the 13th is as follows:—"The remains of the venerable Szechenyi have been confided to their last resting-place in his family mausoleum at Czenke, in the county of Eisenburg. The interment had been fixed for the 12th, and official notifications to persons intending to be present had been issued for that day; but, with the same trickery as that practised on the occasion of his funeral service at Doebling, the Austrian authorities compelled his family to have the ceremony performed on the 11th. The authorities hoped thereby to dupe a demonstration in honour of the deceased patriot; but they were disappointed. The intelligence that the ceremony was to come off on the 11th, instead of the 13th, was transmitted in all directions, and, by means of special trains on railways and other extraordinary efforts, there was a large gathering to show respect to the dead. The Academy of Pesth, which the deceased founded, sent a deputation consisting of Count Desseuffy, the President, M. Toldy, the secretary, Count Karolyi, and others; the Casino, Jockey Club, and other institutions of Pesth, also sent deputations; the aristocracy were represented by Count Szapary, Count d'Orsay, several members of the Festitics and Karolyi families, &c. Of citizens, farmers, and peasants there were several thousand. Everybody was in deep mourning and in the national costume. The coffin, as the custom in the country is, was borne by relatives of the deceased, eight Grofok (counts) Szechenyi performing that melancholy duty.

The rebuilding of St. Patrick's Bridge, Cork, is being actively progressed with.

SCARCITY OF FODDER IN CORK.—So great is the mortality among cattle in the country around Charleville, that on an average a hundred hides of animals which have died in consequence of the scarcity of fodder are being brought weekly into town.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Neilson v. Underwood.

This case, which was partly opened on the previous day, came before his lordship under the following circumstances:—The petition prayed that the respondent might be declared to be possessed of £6,612 7s. 8d., Government Consols, part of a sum of £8,830 12s. 8d., standing in his name in the Bank of Ireland, in trust for the petitioner, and that he be directed to transfer the same to the petitioner. The petitioner is a medical gentleman, now advanced in life, and the respondent is his nephew. About forty years ago, the petitioner left this country and settled in the island of Trinidad, where he followed his profession, married a Spanish lady, and accumulated considerable wealth. A few years ago, he returned to his native country, and took up his abode in the town of Strabane, in the house of his sister, with whom the respondent was then residing. After his arrival in this country, the petitioner invested £6,000 in the English funds, with the object of purchasing an estate in Ireland, and residing on it. The petition charged that the respondent took steps to carry out the objects which the petitioner had in view in this respect, and that in a short time he obtained almost unbounded influence over his uncle; that he became his confidant in all matters, and undertook to be his agent for the express purpose of investing the money of the petitioner, and that by this means he came to get into his hands the money now sought to be recovered. It appeared that the respondent had been negociating on the part of the petitioner for the purpose of obtaining a suitable property to purchase; that in 1858 he had almost succeeded in purchasing property in the county of Sligo, and the petition alleged that for the purpose of enabling him to effect the purchase, a sum of £1,700 was transferred to his name in the Bank of Strabane, from the agents of the petitioner in London. The petitioner alleged that after this the respondent began to make difficulties about the getting of a suitable property to purchase; and he now sought, inasmuch as the £1,700 and the £6,612 were placed to the credit of the respondent for the purpose of purchasing the property which was not purchased, as the petitioner never intended that the respondent should have the money for himself, that it should be transferred to him (petitioner). The respondent's case was to the effect, that there had been always an understanding, which was admitted by the petitioner, that the respondent would be the heir of the petitioner, and that the respondent acted in reference to procuring the property simply to carry out the petitioner's wishes. He alleged that he intended to abandon the profession of the bar, for which he was studying, and to purchase a share in a Dublin newspaper; that on this project he consulted his uncle, who disapproved of it; that he (respondent) agreed to act according to the wishes of his uncle, who, thereupon, presented him, as a gift, with a cheque for £1,700, and promised to invest the rest of his money in the purchase of property upon which both could reside during petitioner's lifetime, and that, after petitioner's death, his property was to go into the hands of the respondent. The respondent relied on a written agreement between him and his uncle, bearing date 24th April, 1858, in which the latter stated that, having given to his nephew, Thomas Neilson Underwood, a cheque on the Bank of Ireland for £1,700, and having also put to his credit three sums of about £8000, the nephew agreed to invest the same in his own name in profitable land, paying at least 5 per cent., with a house, in which the petitioner, his sister, and the respondent could reside, and that until this was done, the money should be placed so as to pay interest sufficient to enable petitioner to supply the horse, and the respondent to prosecute his profession. The petitioner, however, alleged that he did not understand the purport or effect of this document when he signed it, and that if he did he would not have done so without obtaining proper professional advice. The respondent accounted for the non-investment of the money in the purchase of a house and land, by stating that it was difficult to procure the description of property required, but that negociations which had been nearly concluded for the purchase of a property in the county of Sligo were rendered abortive in consequence of a technical difficulty arising in reference to the ejectment of a tenant. The hearing of the case occupied the entire day, and it has not yet concluded.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Canning v. Scanlan.

This was an appeal from a decision of one of the Masters of the court, that the respondent was indebted to the petitioner in a sum of £1,045. The parties in the case had been co-partners, as grand jury collectors in the county Clare for several years, and the present suit arose out of disputes between them, in relation to the partnership transactions. The respondent had lodged £646 in court, but, pursuant to an order, brought in the balance of the sum for which the Master had pronounced his decision. The hearing of the appeal occupied nearly the whole day, and involved chiefly disputed questions of account. It was ultimately decided to send issues for trial to the next Clare Assizes, but the Master of the Rolls recommended the parties to endeavour to come to a settlement by means of arbitration.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Administratrix of Dillon v. Stephens and another.

This case came before the court on a demurrer by the defendant to the plaintiff's replication. The action was brought by the administratrix of a person named Dillon, to recover the amount of a bond. It appeared Mr. Dillon was the creditor of an insolvent, and had consented to forego opposition to his passing through the court, upon getting from the defendants a bond for the amount of his claim. The debt was not returned in the schedule, nor had Mr. Dillon received notice of the hearing of the insolvent's petition. The demurrer raised a question, whether any agreement made by a third party to pay an insolvent's debt, on condition of a creditor foregoing his opposition to the insolvent, was legal, and could be enforced.

The Court allowed the demurrer.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney, appeared in support of the demurrer; and Mr. Samuel Ferguson, Q.C., and Mr. Morris, on the other side.

Smith v. Hennessy.

In this case the action had been brought by Mr. John Smith, who had acted as conducting agent for Mr. John Pope Hennessy, M.P., at the last election for the King's County, to recover a sum of £52 10s., which he alleged to be due on foot of an undertaking given by the defendant, that if he were placed at the head of the poll, he would pay the plaintiff 50 guineas over and above the statutable allowance.

The defendant demurred to the summons and plaint, on the ground that it disclosed no cause of action, the alledged agreement being corrupt and contrary to the statute. The arguments in the case were resumed yesterday.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Gamble, appeared in support of the demurrer, and contended that any contract which was corrupt and contrary to common law could not be sued upon.

Mr. D. C. Heron, with whom was Mr. Blake, Q.C., argued in support of the summons and plaint, and submitted that unless the court came to the conclusion that the contract was a corrupt one, the plaint should be sustained.

The Court gave liberty to withdraw the demurrer, and to plead specially on payment of costs.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron, Judges Keogh and Christian, and Barons Hughes and Fitzgerald, sat yesterday in the Nisi Prius Court, to hear appeals from the Queen's Bench.

Drought v. Briscoe.

The action in this case was originally instituted by the plaintiff, Drought, to recover damages from the defendant for diverting a watercourse, which he claimed to be his property, and which is situated near the town of Banagher. The case was tried at the Summer Assizes of 1858, when there was a verdict for the plaintiff; the judge, however, reserving certain points for decision by the court above. Upon a new trial motion before the Queen's Bench those points were argued, and decided against the plaintiff, from which decision the present appeal was brought.

The Court, having heard counsel on both sides, reserved judgment.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., and Ryan.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and R. H. Owens.

Malcolmson v. O'Neil, and others.

This case, which involved a question as to the right of fishing in the River Shannon, near Limerick, came before their lordships upon an appeal from the decision of the Queen's Bench, overruling certain exceptions taken by the defendant to the ruling of the judge before whom the case was tried. At the trial there was a verdict for the plaintiff, who claimed an exclusive right of fishing in this portion of the river, while for the defendants, who are fishermen, it was contended that no such right was vested in him, inasmuch as the Shannon was a navigable river.

The case has not yet concluded.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re John O'Brien.

The bankrupt was a carowner and publican in Cork, and the meeting was for proof of debts, choice of assignee, and surrender.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the creditors, and examined the bankrupt. It was stated the bankrupt was illiterate, and could not read or write, and appeared to know very little about his affairs. He had made a bill of sale to a person named Mullaly, before his bankruptcy.

Mr. Shean of Cork, was appointed assignee,

Agent—Mr. Perry.

In re Maria Etchingham.

The bankrupt was a grocer in Wexford, and the meeting was for proof of debts, and final examination.

Mr. Theobald Purcell appeared for the creditors, and examined the bankrupt at considerable length. It appeared that a person named Lincoln had, shortly before the bankruptcy, seized and sold a portion of bankrupt's goods and chattels, under a civil bill decree for £11, and that the goods sold were worth upwards of £20. She had passed a bond to her shopman, a person named Culhert, who had the management of the business for her after her husband's death.

His Lordship said he would not pass the examination at present, and the case was adjourned.

Agent—Mr. Molloy.

In re Robert Murphy.

In this case the bankrupt was a pig-jobber, and was several times examined with a view to a committal, for not accounting for upwards of £300 due to salesmasters in Smithfield. Ultimately the judge declined to commit him. The meeting in the case yesterday was for the purpose of examining a witness, named Finnegan, to ascertain if he could give any account of the money. The witness stated he knew nothing of any money that the bankrupt had, with the exception of £180, which had been handed into court.

Agent—Mr. Kernan.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Hargrave.)

The following properties were disposed of:—

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

In the matter of the estate of Mathew John Anketell, owner. Hugh Montgomery and James Bristow, petitioners.

Lot 1.—Lands of Ballinahone, in the barony of Trough, held in fee, containing 299 acres nett; yearly rent £185 10s. Sold for £5,825, to Mr. James Wright.

Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Drumshannon, in the barony of Dartree, held in fee, containing 141 acres; nett yearly rent £118. Sold to Lord Rossmore for £3,610.

Lot 3.—The lands of Glannan, situate in the barony of Trough, held in fee, containing 45 acres; nett yearly rent, £41 19s. 7d. Sold to Mr. Murdock, in trust, for £1,810.

Messrs. Joseph Wallace and Co., solicitors, 30, North Great George's-street.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

In the matter of the estate of George Hamilton Roe and others, owners; James Hewitt Sawyer, petitioner.

Lot 1.—Part of the lands of Castlermoylan and Creywell, held in fee farm, containing 15 acres; nett yearly rent, £118 4s. 5d. Sold to Mr. Weldon S. Moloney, in trust, for £1,600.

Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Creywell, known as the Limestone Yard and Quay, held under lease, dated 2nd May, 1796, for the term of 999 years, containing 1a. 3r.; nett yearly rent, £62 12s. Sold to same person for £1,320.

Lot 3.—Premises in Bridge-street, in the town of Newross, held under lease, dated 22rd June, for 915 years; yearly rent, £33 14s. 8d. Sold to Mr. Edward Carr, in trust, for £825.

Messrs. Molloy and Watson, solicitors, 49, York-street.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Hutton, widow, and Olympia Hutton, spinster, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1.—Part of the lands of Upper Churchtown, in the parish of Taney, half barony of Rathdown, held in fee-farm, containing 16 acres, at a profit rent of £87. Sold to Mr. Abbott, in trust, for £1,800.

Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Lower Churchtown, held in fee-farm, containing 4a. 3r. 6p.; yearly rent, £53. Sold to Mr. Abbott, for £800.

Lot 3.—Part of the lands of Lower Churchtown, held in fee-farm, containing 5a. 2r. 27p., at a yearly rent of £51 2s. 11d. Sold to Mr. Charles Malone, for £1,100.

Lot 4.—Part of the lands of Lower Churchtown, held in fee-farm, containing 4a. 3r. 25p., at a yearly rent of £24. Sold to Mr. Boyd, for £630.

Messrs. Abbott and Moore, solicitors, 56, Lower Gardiner-street.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

In the matter of the estate of John Palmer, owner and petitioner.

The lands of Tullig, otherwise Tullig Mac Sharrom, barony of Clanmaurice, containing 430 acres, plantation measure, fee-farm grant, for lives renewable for ever; rent, £134 10s. Sold to Mr. John Sanda, for £3,010.

Mr. William Evans, solicitor, 5, Talbot-street.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Ellen Mayers was charged with stealing a quantity of soap and cand

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held yesterday, in the Round-room of the Rotunda, at 12 o'clock—

The Dean of Emly in the chair.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Day read the annual report as follows:—

"It is with unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God that the committee of the Hibernian district of the Church Missionary Society present their report for the year 1859.

"As regards their own branch of the society they have the happiness to s.. e that the income continues still steadily and yearly to increase. The amount collected in Ireland during the year 1858 for the ordinary work of the Church Missionary Society amounted to £3,906 13s. 2d., being a very large increase on the former year, and the largest sum that ever had been collected in Ireland for the Church Missionary work. The ordinary income for the year 1859 has, through the Lord's blessing, proved to be still larger, amounting to £6,000 1s. 1d. Besides this, £1,021 was collected during the past year, and forwarded to the committee in London, for the special fund for Indian Missions in addition to the £1,812 for the same purpose which had been transmitted in the previous year.

"The committee cannot but feel that this increase in the income of the society from Ireland during the past year is a purer proof of the deepening interest which they hope is felt in missionary work, than the large advance which had been made in the previous year. The stirring events which had taken place in India were during the former year fresh in the memory of all. The cry of our murdered countrymen and countrywomen was still ringing in our ears. The unstirring patience and heroic deeds of that little handful of Eu-peans who held their place amidst the surging tide of heathenround them, still fixed upon India the astonished ..titudes, and Christian people were made to feel ..nism ..ever did before, that if we keep that vast gaze of pa.. ..be with unceasing effort to bring it in a way they ..empire at all, it was the Lord Jesus Christ. But the dan-..ger was that when those events ..ssed from the view, the ..lesson taught should likewise be for.. ..ount of money deep thankfulness to find that as far as the a.. ..for which contributed is a test of the value felt fo.. the objec.. ..y work an.. it is given, the interest in the great mission.. ..ry work an.. the heathen has not lessened in Ireland during the past year. in this country. The awakening of thousands in the northern districts of our land to seek in earnest after the blessings of the Gospel would naturally draw the attention from foreign objects to those more immediately at home. And what has been taking place, and is still taking place, on the Continent of Europe, is interesting not merely to the politician, but to the Christian, who seeks to trace the hand of God in it all. And who watches what is now passing, in the earnest expectation that the mysterious power which has so long been permitted to lord it over the consciences of men, and to "wear out the Saints of the Most High," may at length be drawing towards its downfall. In the midst of all these occurrences for earnest thanksgiving to God that the overwhelming claims of the heathen world are not forgotten, but that Christians in Ireland have hearts to feel and willingness to give, that the Gospel may go forth to those who, if we do not send it to them, must perish without ever hearing of the Saviour.

"The number of sermons preached in Ireland on behalf of the society during the past year amounted to 250, while there were 252 meetings held in various places for the same purpose. The committee are thankful that so many occasions have been thus made use of for bringing before the public the cause of missions to the heathen. But while they trust that those who have hitherto taken pains in this way to set forward the work will not grow weary of so doing, they earnestly appeal to others not to close their pulpits and school-rooms against so holy and so urgent a cause. It has been found from experience that no subject is more fitted to interest the minds of a poor and remote congregation than the details of missionary work among the heathen, and it is a subject fitted not only to interest, but to be a blessing. If this be so, they earnestly trust that more parishes than hitherto have been open to it will receive the missionary cause. The cordial thanks of all who wish well to this society are due to those who act as honorary secretaries of the various associations through the country. To their zeal in the work, and to the pains which they take in looking out for openings and in making needful arrangements, is to be ascribed, under the Divine blessing, a great deal of the success which has been gained. The committee also desire to return their sincere thanks to those clergymen who during the past year kindly undertook journeys on behalf of the society to various parts of Ireland.

"It remains now to present some notices of the work of the society in its different missions throughout the heathen world, and to point out some tokens which the Lord of the harvest is giving, that His blessing rests upon the labours that are carried on.

"The Yoruba Mission, of which the town of Abbeokuta is the centre, continues through the Lord's blessing to go onand prosper. The three leading European missionaries, Messrs. Townsend, Hinderer, and Gollmer, employ themselves to a great extent in missionary journeys through the outlying districts, where the chiefs and people give a ready ear to their message, while the congregations of converts are for the most part ministered to by native pastors ordained for the purpose. This is strictly following the example laid down in the Acts of the Apostles, where as we read chap xiv. the Gospel was first preached in the cities of Asia Minor by Barnabas and Paul, yet they did not settle down themselves as pastors of those congregations, but "ordained them elders in every church." But the most striking proof of the efficiency of a native ministry, when rightly chosen, is the fact that the Niger Mission, from which, if the Lord is pleased to prospr it as He has already begun to do, rich fruit may be looked for, is altogether carried on by natives of Africa, at the head of whom is the distinguished African whose name and history is so well known to all friends of missions—Rev. Samuel Crowther.

"In India—that vast field of missionary enterprise—the committee record with thankfulness that during the past year important steps have been taken towards the same object of a native ministry. In the whole of North India, up to this time, the only native in the employment of the society ordained to the public ministry of the Word was Daood, the Sikh convert at Amritsur. But now a further step has been taken. Three native Christians who had been employed for some time as catechists under the society, and who gave proof, in their spirit and character, that the Lord had called them to the work, were ordained early in last year by Dr. Cotton, the new Bishop of Calcutta. But in South India the advance has been much greater. In the province of Tinnevelly, there have been for years past native pastors employed in charge of the native congregations, who have given signal proof of their faithfulness and efficiency. There were altogether as many as eighteen native clergymen in the employment of the society in South India. But on Sunday, December 18th, in the last year, a great and unexampled addition was made to their number. On that day there were ordained by the Bishop of Madras, in one of the churches of Tinnevelly, as many as twelve native missionaries, five as presbyters and seven as deacons, for the work of the Church Missionary Society, besides one other native minister for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The service was most solemn. A congregation of 1,100 native Christians were assembled.

"South India, especially Tinnevelly, has long been, and is still, through the Lord's blessing, the bright spot of our Indian Missions. But we must always remember that it is the district which has been longest under Christian care and cultivation. We may therefore trust that in other parts of that vast continent where our missionaries are now labouring with little apparent success, after the night of toil has been passed in patient and persevering labour, the morning of joy will likewise arise when fruit will be gathered in either by them or their successors in the field; and though Christian men would earnestly desire to see present results, if the Lord saw fit to grant them, yet we know that if they are only preparing the way for others, though they see nothing at present, they will have cause for endless praise hereafter, concerning which it is written 'that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together.'

"In regard to the future operations of this society in the empire of China, an important resolution appears to have been come to at a conference of the missionaries held some time since at Ningpo, at which the Bishop of Victoria was present. It was recommended that in place of scattering the small number of labourers which the society is able to employ over that vast empire, with its 300,000,000 of inhabitants, it would be more advisable to try and occupy to some extent and make a tangible impression upon some province, which afterwards, if it received the Gospel in any measure, through the Lord's blessing, might be made a basis of operations for other portions of the empire.

"The native population of New Zealand appears, owing to one cause or another, to be rapidly diminishing. It is estimated now at not more than 60,000 souls. But these are almost entirely professing Christians. On this account, as has been mentioned in former reports, the Christian work in that country is gradually changing from a missionary into a pastoral character. The society is, therefore, preparing gradually to withdraw from the field, and hand over that population which, under the blessing of the Great Head of the Church, it has been the instrument of reclaiming from heathenism, into hands under which it may go forward in the knowledge, and faith, and following of the Gospel. Happily there are ways open through which this transfer may be accomplished. There are now five bishops of the Church of England in the two Islands of New Zealand, and it is to be hoped that they will apply themselves to raise up a ministry for the spiritual care of its inhabitants, both native and European. One of these, Bishop Williams, was long a faithful and well-tried missionary of this society, has expressed his earnest desire to set forward a native ministry for the pastoral charge of the native congregations; and he gives it as his opinion, from long experience, both that men may be found among the native Christians fitted through Divine grace for the office, and that means may also be contributed by the congregations, and in other ways, to support them in their work. Of one ordained New Zealander Bishop Williams says, "he has now been for several years a native clergyman, much respected by his countrymen, over whom he exercises a most beneficial influence." Of another he adds, "he, too, is a most satisfactory instance to show how well the plan of a native pastorate is likely to succeed." And then, as regards the future, he goes on to say:—"There are many other natives also preparing for ordination at the Central Schools at Turanga, Auckland, and elsewhere;" and with regard to the support of such, he says, "one great difficulty must be the means of support for a native ministry; but the subject of endowment has been already before the natives, and there are many who enter into it with spirit.

"In North West America the society's labour has lately been divided by the appointment of a bishop to the diocese of Columbia, west of the Rocky Mountains. In that vast region, which is likely to become so populous and so important as a colony of the British Empire, there are a number of Indian tribes to whom it is the earnest desire of the society to impart something of Gospel light and blessing. Hitherto they have been able only to support a solitary missionary among them, but another has been recently appointed to Fort Simpson, British Columbia, and they are thankful for the assurance of the bishop that the missionaries of the society shall meet from him a cordial welcome.

"While native missionaries are raised up by the hand of the Lord in many of the missions of the society, and while it is the earnest desire of the committee in London that the number should be increased, the want is still felt of men from home to go out and direct the native missionaries in their work, and fill the posts which none but Europeans can, for the present at all events, be expected to occupy. In the ... of North India, with its endless openings for mis-going forth from this country that the eyes of the Church must, for a long time, be chiefly directed. Where, then, are they to come from? Cambridge is sending many. The Church Missionary College at Islington is well filled with students preparing for the missionary work; but is Ireland not to send its share? One clergyman from the North of Ireland, Rev. George Yeates, went forth during the past year, and is stationed at Moultan to labour with Rev. T. H. Fitzpatrick. But this is a small offering for us to present for the cause of God among the heathen. When so many of our young men are pressing forward to gain appointments in the Indian Civil Service, and Addiscombe cadetships, the work of the Lord stands in need of faithful men both at home and abroad, and as it is the office of the blessed Spirit alone to raise them up, the exhortation may well be urged upon all Christian souls, 'Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth labourers into the harvest.' There has been a movement in Ireland during the past year, which the Lord may yet turn to great account for the advancement of His kingdom among the heathen. Those whose hearts have been humbled under a sense of sin, and comforted with the believing view of the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour, will say with Saul of Tarsus, 'Lord, what wouldst thou have me to do?' and to some of them the Lord may say as he did to him, 'Depart, I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles.' If the hearty and simple desire to be employed in such a work be visible in any, and if, besides being made new creatures in Christ Jesus, they possess such an amount of education and intelligence as would mark them as suited for the work, the committee would gladly entertain their application for admission to the College of Islington. But let none offer for such a work without fully counting the cost, and seeing if for the love of Christ and of souls they are willing to count all earthly things as nothing. And then it may be that some who are already engaged in study, and have the great advantages of a University education, will be made to feel that the highest use which all their advantages can be turned to would be to lay them at the feet of the Saviour or the proclaiming where they are not yet known the unsearchable riches of his grace. The University of Dublin has lately been doing honour to itself in acknowledging the services of two of our eminent fellow-countrymen, one of them under God a signal instrument of preserving our Indian Empire, and the other the fearless and successful searcher after those who perished in the arctic regions, ... John Lawrence and Sir Leopold M'Clintock. May the honour be in store for the same venerable seat of learning of sending forth many who were educated within her own walls, to overcome greater difficulties and achieve more glorious victories than these—to go to the nations who are sitting in the darkness and degradation of heathenism, and through the preaching of the Gospel, and the power of the Holy Ghost accompanying it, 'to open their eyes and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins and inheritance among them which are sanctified.'"

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Waterford came forward to propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts; the resolution also embodied an expression of the society's thankfulness to Almighty God, for the increased income which had been contributed by Ireland during the past year. One of the secretaries, in asking him to take a part in the proceedings that day, had given him reasons for so doing. The first was because he was an old friend of the society, and would, perhaps, in that way, in some measure, represent its country auxiliaries. (Hear, hear.) And the other was because he (the Archdeacon) was one of those who knew how to be brief. He hoped to be able to express in a very few words the deep interest which the country auxiliaries felt in that most valuable society. It was matter for much thankfulness, indeed, that they were able at the close of another year to report the still advancing income of their Church Missionary Society. But a few days past he had been privileged to propose the adoption of the report of the Society for Conversion of the Jews, and to congratulate the friends of that body on the increased importance and extent of its operations. Now he came forward, by another great privilege, to ask them to congratulate one another on the increased interest felt in the cause of sending out the Gospel amongst the Gentiles; and for himself he would say that, while he felt deeply attached to the society which sent forth its missionaries on behalf of the Jew, he also was warmly interested in that which did the same for the Gentile. He had taken the liberty, some time since, of throwing out a suggestion to the clergy, and he wished to repeat what he then gave expression to. He recommended that the subject of the missionary should be brought under the notice of every parish by its own clergyman, for he found that although much had been done, there was report but of 250 pulpits occupied in the cause, and 250 meetings held within the year. This was but small work, where so much remained and was able to be done. If from every pulpit in every parish the cause was made known, he thought they would be able, at the close of another year, to congratulate the society on its income, not by hundreds, but he might almost prophesy by thousands. But while thus it had been increasing in a pecuniary respect, the report concluded by an expression of regret that the same did not hold good with regard to contributions of a still more valuable kind—namely, missionary men. He did sincerely trust that the spirit of the Lord would be poured out on their congregations, on their Christian ministers at home, and on the youth of England's universities; so that, at the termination of another year, it would be found that many had come forward, and vast assistance was rendered in the great work which the society was carrying on. (Applause.)

The Rev. George Knox, of Madras, seconded the resolution. He was sure that all who had heard the report read would heartily agree with the resolution for its adoption. The details which it contained of the operations of the Church Missionary Society should, he felt assured, be such as to commend themselves to the understanding and to the heart of every human being that had listened to them. He said to the "understanding" of everyone, provided it had been enlightened, and to the heart, provided it had been warmed by the influence of the Holy Spirit. He came forward with much delight for the purpose of seconding that resolution. He was happy to say he had been one of those who were engaged in the field of labour, who had been an eye-witness of the mournful spectacle of many lying prostrate under the curse of an offended God. Although he was unable to take up for himself the glory or distinction of having been a very prominent labourer in the field, yet, perhaps, his testimony as an impartial witness might have some weight in the matter. Whatever importance they might be disposed to attach to his words, he could only say that in that portion of India which it had been his province to visit, it could not be said that the Word of God was as nought. He should be doing disrepute to his own distinct conviction, and in the sight of his own eyes, if he undertook to stand up amongst those present and say that God's Word in those regions was returning to him void, and without bringing much gracious and blessed results to the glory and to the honour of His name. He did not pretend to stand amongst them as having had extensive experience amongst the missionary stations. He did not want them to go away with any mistaken notion of that kind, but still he had visited mission stations, inspected mission schools, and through the medium of some friend interpreting, he had preached in mission churches. He had, from various circumstances, had opportunities of seeing what was going on, and what results were being reaped, and, from all he had seen and heard, he was delighted to say that the Word of God was anything but returning void. (Hear, hear.) But there was one matter which, perhaps, it was proper for him to set right, and that was the mistaken notion which prevailed amongst the Europeans as to the condition of missions abroad. The poet had said, "distance lends enchantment to the view," and, certainly, this was verified in the opinion of many concerning the converted natives of foreign countries. They thought that, as a matter of course, he should be an angel, ready made, without wings. They expected impossibilities which never had come to pass in the Christian Church hitherto. These were very dangerous mistakes, and should not be made. What was the condition of the converts in the churches of old? Let them look in the epistle to the Philippians, St. Paul's favourite church, where it was said, "many walk of whom I have told you often, and now tell you, even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ—whose end is destruction—whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame—who mind earthly things." He believed that, even amongst their native congregations many such were to be found, and he had not the least doubt that his dear brother who was to follow him in addressing the meeting, would bear him out in that; but still he, at the same time, asserted that, by a comparison of congregation with congregation, they would not suffer any disparagement. He thought, if they put aside romance, exaggeration, and heated fancy, and were to look the matter straight in the face, and bring it to the standard of God's Word, they would be likely to increase in their missionary work; and, although not with the same excited imagination, yet with more sobriety, and consequently with more perseverance, would their labours be carried forward. People sometimes said that the Protestant missionaries had made no converts in South India. In the present time, it was an undoubted fact that there were more than 100,000 there and in Ceylon who had abandoned idolatry, and were receiving Christian instruction. (Applause.) There were more than 65,000 staunch Christians, more than 15,000 who were received as communicants, more than 500 teachers and schoolmasters, more than 41,000 boys were in the mission schools, and more than 11,000 girls. Now, that was a fact which was not what a man might wish to see happen, but which, if he had eyes in his head, he might go and look at. That society had sustained some severe losses, by the death of its worthiest friends and supporters, but God had supplied the breach, and when he removed from amongst them their zealous servant, Mr. Black, he added to their numbers as Christian and devoted a man as they could desire. They had amongst them a Fellow of the University of Cambridge whose labours had been attended with a success which was only consistent with his anxiety and zeal. In India there were three hundred and thirty millions of idolators, and a calculation was once made which showed the proportion to be two gods and a half for every man, woman, and child throughout the length and breadth of the land. But there was one god which was worshipped above all others, and that was the rupee; if there were a pile of these coins placed on one side, and all the gods in the country placed on the other, and they were given their choice which heap should be destroyed, they would burn the gods and preserve the money. But, notwithstanding that, there were many things which reflected unhappily in reference to these poor creatures. He could not help thinking that there was yet a bright and prosperous and glorious day to dawn upon the desolate and ignorant plains of India. He did believe that although there were many great difficulties to be contended with, many oppositions to be encountered, there were full and complete promise and hope of the Indian future, and especially of the mighty results of the missionary works. (Applause.)

The Rev. George Scott proposed the next resolution in the following terms:—"That the advance of the spiritual religion in the church at home is one great means, under the Lord's blessing, of promoting missionary works among the heathen." In proposing this resolution he hastened to relieve those present from the apprehension that he intended taxing their patience with a lengthened address. The resolution, however, required that he should ask one question—Was a spiritual religion really advancing in the Church at home? Everyone was best able to answer that himself. He firmly, for his own part, believed from what he had seen and heard in Dublin, that it was advancing in that metropolis; and he was rejoiced to be able to tell that even the Black North was brightening up, and the icebergs were commencing to melt. In Lurgan, Lisburn, Belfast, Coleraine, and Londonderry, the influence of the Spirit of the Lord was making itself more and more manifest every day. It was true the blessing had not come to them in these places, without the alloy of attendant evils, but what happiness in the world came without alloy? But how did the advancement of spiritual religion at home contribute to promote missionary works amongst the heathen lands? He believed, first, by increasing encouragement respecting those labours; and he said this because he had felt it deeply within the last ten months. It was just now ten months since the Bishop of Ossory had written concerning the missions, and he said that, "when human agency had done all it could do, there would remain great things to be done by God himself." He had seen in a few weeks results take place which he had been forty-five years endeavouring to bring about, but was unable to see. In every particular it seemed clear that the advancement of religion at home tended to promote it abroad, and by the multiplication of prayer here, wondrous unforeseen benefits would start forth from where they had never been expected to arise. The rev. gentleman resumed his seat amid applause.

The Rev. C. B. Leupolt, of Benares, seconded the resolution. After some prefatory remarks, the rev. speaker said that the subject he wished to bring under the notice of the meeting was, first, the establishment of the mission in Lucknow. In the kingdom of Oude, before the mutiny, there had never been a station, and it was thought that none could ever be made there, but the Lord, in His wisdom, had already raised a means of his own, past man's knowledge, by which His glorious purposes were being worked out. If they had asked him in 1856, "Will you ever be able to have native pastors?" he might have felt God had power to bring such a state to pass, but it was not then yet possible to see how it could be done. There had been a conference held in 1857, when the system of preaching and conduct of the schools were represented, and they inquired how they were to go on for the purpose of bringing the Gospel home to the natives. They knew that the great work of evangelisation of India lay in the hands of the mission, but as yet they were ignorant of how it was to be set in operation. But as conference after conference was being held, suddenly the terrible mutiny broke out, and it, although followed by bloodshed and disaster, yet worked out a cause they had long struggled to grapple with. It was then thought, that small as the missionary labour was, it would be entirely put an end to, but its effect had been the very contrary. Soon after it had commenced, unexpected and happy signs of growing religion were observable. One of the first efforts of the mission was to establish a station at Lucknow, and amongst the friends of the missionary cause were Mr. Cuthbert, and the well-known loved and respected Sir Robert Montgomery. On passing through the country he (Mr. Leupolt) went through Allahabad, and he rejoiced to see that a number of native christians were there, and that all they required in the place was native pastors. He then went to Cawnpore; it was a place in which he had many friends; he could mention thirty-five friends who had been murdered at that station. He visited all the various stations. He could not see how the English were defeated by the rebels, for there were only 13,000 men in the encampment, and on the other side there were 15,000. He could not see how General Wheeler could have been defeated. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to Lucknow, to where Sir Henry Havelock came. He had to come through great difficulties in order to arrive there, but he rejoiced to find so many friends when he reached the place. He asked how they could be able to establish a mission, and was told, "Let them have their prayers, and let them have their purses too." (Hear, hear.) On one occasion they got 5,000 rupees subscribed. If they had wanted more they would have got it. Some of the native Christians were found to be the most eloquent speakers. Molan was one of the most eloquent men he had ever heard. (Hear, hear.) He had faith—he had faith in prayer—he had faith in living—he had faith in God, and they hoped that God would bless many others. Molan would rather die than deny the God of the missionary. He (Mr. Leupolt) would ask the meeting to pray earnestly that the Lord would give the poor ignorant Indians faith, as he had given it them before. He asked, in the late mutiny how many Christians were murdered, and the universal reply was, that not a single native Christian had been found among the enemy. (Hear, hear.) Before the mutiny broke out, the number of Christians could be numbered by hundreds, and of all those not one single person who had been brought up in the mission schools had taken part in the bloodshed Mr. Sterne had, during the past year, baptised more than half as many as he had done during the last ten years. The natives thirsted to know that invisible power which was in the Christian, and which was in the Gospel, against which they could not stand. They should not expect that all would become Christians He was preaching in Benares to a large number, and was speaking, when a native soldier, a Sepoy, came forward, and he rejoiced to see one who was faithful. He said that they were swinging the Gospel axe at the tree of Hindooism, that had taken thousands of years to plant, and were placing another to take root in the soil, which should spread over all India. This, he (Mr. Leupolt) replied, was true, but the Hindoos should wait until new trees of hope and comfort were sent over from England. The mission required, above all things, a supply of labourers. In this they were deficient, and some remedy should be effected. They had great Irishmen amongst them; Sir Henry Lawrence was an Irishman, Nicholson was an Irishman. There were equally great men in the mission field—there was Mr. Breuse. He believed that many more would come forth in the Lord's work. Besides working, they should also have their prayers. He would have them pray earnestly that the native Christians might be strong. They should remember that it was not by might nor by power that the number would be increased; it was by the spirit of the Lord; and it was open to prayer that God would give his mission strength, that they might go forth in the power of Christ, and preach His Gospel to the souls of those amongst whom there was darkness. They should pray that God might cause His name to shine among them. The rev. gentleman, after some other remarks, concluded with a prayer that God would grant all that he had before promised for His name on behalf of the ignorant and benighted.

The Rev. Edwin Sidney, of Suffolk, proposed the following resolution:—"That the increase of the native pastorate in some of the older missions of the society in India, and the openings presented for missionary work in other parts of that vast country, hold out great encouragement as regards the advancement of Christianity for the future." He shortly referred to the workings of the mission, and spoke warmly of its great results and increasing benefits to the population of India.

The Venerable Archdeacon of Kildare, Dr. Gregg, seconded the resolution. He said that meeting was the continuation and the conclusion of their great gatherings on behalf of Christian causes. His kind friends had always, upon such occasions, given him permission to make a few remarks appropriate to their parting for another year. He thought the position of a man standing upon an exposed platform, surrounded by anxious faces, and hemmed in on all sides by penetrating eyes, was a very solemn one, and calculated to impress with great force and weight the teaching he stood forth to give. Some good must result from the congregation of so many Christians as had met there that day. He trusted that his kind friends before him would bear with him while he addressed some few remarks by way of advice to the clergy present, and he hoped when he had done this, the clergy would then bear with him while he spoke shortly to the laity. To a man placed in a prominent position on a platform there were many reasons why he should be nervous, and why he should, as was too frequently the case, make many stammering apologies before he commenced speaking about what he had come to treat of. With the pulpit every clergyman had six days to prepare and collect his matter for his Sunday's sermon. He knew very well that the nature of the human mind was such that application and study elevated and improved its tone, just as cultivation brought forth the beautiful colours and fruits of the earth. The people expected, when they came to listen to a man who, from his position, was supposed to possess learning, that they would obtain some solid instruction, well-regulated instruction, and adaptable instruction. There was no man amongst them who was not capable of improvement. His method might be good—it could be better. His matter might be suitable—it could be more suitable. His manner might carry weight and effect with it, but it might be weightier and still more effective. Progression was the law of nature. Although kind, indulgent congregations came, Sunday after Sunday, to hear their pastor, and said nothing *pro* or *con.* about his discourse, still it was too true—though not expressed—they felt it was very poor. (Laughter.) They were all capable of improvement. If their wives in affection that saw no fault, and their child in reverence who respected every parental attribute, pronounced their verdict on the merits of the sermon, too many fancied it was sufficiently good, and gave up the endeavour to do better the next time. It had been said there, that day, that Irishmen were great—just as if the people of this country were such fools as to think themselves equal to the English. (Laughter.) They were no such thing. It was once said that English preachers and English speakers were characterised by sense; and the Irish preachers and Irish speakers were characterised by fluency. (A laugh.) Now, it was essential to labour to collect sense. A public man should possess four attributes—solid matter, clear method, simple delivery and pleasing voice. If they did not converse and hold communion together, they could not acquire solid matter, and if they did not know how to arrange it, it was very little matter what matter they possessed. (Laughter). What good was great learning in the head, if it was not known the method of getting it out of it? They should remember that writing was an art and speaking was another. The last was the earliest art used on earth, and perhaps that which God himself first taught to man. It had its exercise in Eden—it had its influence in Paradise. But it was the most difficult art of all others, and one which could not be used except by continual practice. How was it with the statesman who, in the House of Parliament, stood with the secrets of Europe in his head? He could amuse his hearers for hours, speak upon all imaginable subjects, and yet keep his secrets to himself. How was this? It was because he had a perfect mastery over his own mind. He (Dr. Gregg) would adjure the clergy to cultivate public speaking, for it was their profession. He had made these observations because he loved those whom he was addressing, and if they found fault with him for doing so, he could only say he did so for their good. (Loud applause.) Observations were made about "Irish eloquence." Now he did not at all feel complimented by his English friends speaking of this. He knew very well what "Irish diamonds" meant—(a laugh)—and he thought that the "eloquence" was to be taken much in the same sense, and bore more the nature of loquacity. The Ven. Archdeacon, having said so much to the clergy, gave some kind and valuable advice to the ladies and gentlemen before him. He impressed upon them the duty of earnest prayer in all their works. They should look to Jerusalem—to the bright, holy, and glorious future before them—to the wondrous and happy gatherings in Heaven, when thousands and tens of thousands of white and lovely angels, would blow the breezes from its green plains and cast their odours round—when the contributions of the patriarchal world—the prayers, the sufferings, and the joys, and the labours of struggling Christianity, would rise up as an offering before God. (Applause.) In the great swelling multitude not one error would be found in a single mind, but all erect in new created majesty, and standing about the throne of the Almighty, amidst the music and melody of heaven—where the angels would be seen resting to their summits the everlasting hills, and welcoming with trumpets of joy from the confines of paradise the salvation and redemption of a world. (Loud applause.)

The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting broke up.

ROMISH PROSELYTISM IN BANTRY WORKHOUSE.

At a meeting of the Bantry Board of Guardians, held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, the following letter, addressed to the Commissioners, was read by the clerk of the union, and the guardians unanimously resolved to request the Commissioners to desire a sworn investigation to be held into the matter referred to in it:—

"Bantry, April 12th, 1860.

"Sirs,—An occurrence has just taken place in Bantry Workhouse, of which I think it necessary that you should be informed.

"On the 4th of March last, I was requested to attend a Protestant man in the workhouse hospital, who was represented as dying. Since that time I have visited him constantly at intervals of two or three days. He always expressed himself gratified at my visits, and frequently thanked me for them. On calling on him to-day, however, he told me that he had changed his opinions, and so did not see any necessity for my further attendance. He had, in fact, been induced to declare himself a Roman Catholic. It seems that a systematic underhand influence was brought to bear on him, in which the Roman Catholic priests have free access to the workhouse were, one or more of them, implicated.

"On one occasion, Cue, the man in question, stated to a friend who had called to see him, that the parish priest of this district, Sheehan by name, had paid him a visit, saying that it was his usual practice to visit every one in the hospital: that at that time he had not any religious conversation with him, and that he spoke at the door of the room for some time, privately, with the man who was attending as nurse, or in some such capacity. This latter circumstance was alluded to by Cue as if he thought there was some secret understanding between the priest and that man. As Cue was the sole occupant of the ward—no other person sleeping in it, with the exception of the attendant—it could not have been for the purpose of seeing any Roman Catholic that the visit was paid.

"On the 20th March, when attending the hospital, I found a Roman Catholic priest at the door of Cue's room, speaking about him to the man above mentioned. When the priest saw me he turned quickly away, as if taken by surprise. In consequence of this, I asked Cue whether he desired to see any minister of any other denomination than the Church of England, or whether he had any doubt as to the truth of his religion? and he distinctly told me that he had no wish to see any other minister, and had no doubts whatsoever as to the truth of his religion. The next day that I visited the house, immediately on coming within the grounds, I observed the master of the workhouse standing overseeing some men who were at work. As soon as he saw me, he ran off at full speed towards the house, entering it by a side door near the hospital. It occurred to me at the moment that he had gone to give notice of my arrival, so as to guard against any such surprise as that of the former day. As I passed through the house I met the master, and observed a degree of agitation of excitement in his manner not to be accounted for by anything required of him in the honest discharge of his duty on the occasion. In the interval between my first seeing him, and my subsequent meeting him, he had had abundant time for warning any person concerned of my approach.

"It now appears that constant efforts, carefully concealed from me, were made to induce Cue to change his religion. Without such efforts, no change of this description could have been wrought in the opinions of the man. A case like this should not, I think, be passed over in silence. Cue had been for a long time capable of receiving so little nourishment that it was a matter of surprise that he continued to exist. He also frequently complained to me of his mind wandering, and of finding great difficulty in collecting his thoughts; and his statement with respect to his mind was corroborated by the testimony of his attendant. It would be a great grievance if no measures were taken to protect a man, when exhausted both in mind and body, from such unwarrantable interference, and to deter public officials from making use of their position to countenance and aid such interference.

"It may not be beside the question to mention that the master of the workhouse represented to the board of guardians, assembled yesterday, the desire of Cue to change his religion, in a manner which seemed to one, at least, of the guardians as very officious, and that at the same time he asserted that on my visiting Cue on the previous day, the latter had told me that he did not want to see me any more—a statement which was utterly untrue, Cue not having said any such thing to me. Also, on the evening of the same day, the 11th instant, when Cue was visited by a Protestant friend and relative, the master, himself a Romanist, as likewise is every official resident in the workhouse, entered the room nominally for the purpose of making some inquiry respecting his medicine, and though he at once received an answer, remained there close to the bed of the sick man, until the friend departed. Altogether I think the master has mixed himself up in the matter in a manner quite inconsistent with the impartial position he ought to occupy as master of the workhouse.—I am, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER B. WILSON, Clk.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The "Constitutionnel," in an article signed by M. Boniface, relative to the Reform introduced into Hungary by Austria, says:—"France views with satisfaction those acts which bring people nearer to their Government, and which, by ensuring the internal tranquillity of States, are a token of peace for Europe."

Abbe Sesson has been pardoned.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

PALERMO, APRIL 11.—The insurrection was suppressed through treachery in the Convent Garcia.

The city is tranquil, nevertheless the principal roads are daily patrolled by a column of 3,000 men, consisting of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery. The members of a revolutionary committee, amongst whom are several eminent persons, have been condemned to death. The King has ordered their execution to be delayed.

RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE WAR.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Russia has ordered her diplomatic agents to quit Pekin during the approaching hostilities. The reason given is, that she desires to avoid being accused, either by England or France, of aiding or counselling the Chinese. It is said that the instructions given to Baron Gros by the French Government are to arrange the differences with China, and to return with the army to France as quickly as possible.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" quotes a letter from Naples, of the 14th inst., which states that the engagements between the troops and the insurgents at Palermo lasted 8 hours, and the killed on both sides amounted to 500 men. According to the latest accounts the insurgents are still in force on the mountains, and the troops have not been able to dislodge them for want of artillery.

DELAY OF THE REFORM BILL.

The "Star" says, in consequence of the attempts which are being made to delay the progress of this measure through the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Reform Committee have convened a meeting of Reformers to be held on Tuesday next.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. Taylor and Pears, of Great Tower-street, in the Staffordshire trade. The firm have an establishment in Staffordshire, and deal chiefly with America. The absence of remittances from that country is stated to be the immediate cause of their embarrassments. The amount of liabilities are supposed to be limited.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FRIDAY.—The "Donan Zeitung" says, we learn that the Government has prohibited the circulation of the "Strasbourg Correspondenzia" in Austria.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR AT ROME.

ROME, THURSDAY.—The Pope has appointed Monsignor Count Therode, of Belgium, as Minister of War, which Ministry was provisionally directed by Cardinal Antonelli.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The (s.s.) China has arrived. The barque Chance, which left Cadiz, 27th ult., with salt for Newfoundland, put back on the 8th inst. in a leaky state. Gibraltar exchange on London, 90 days, 50¾; Paris, 5f., 55c.; Marseilles, 5f., 31c.; Madrid, 8 days' sight, 8¾ to ¾ dis. Freights unaltered.

THE INDIGO RIOTS IN INDIA.

A telegram has been received at the India Office today, dated Calcutta, April 1st.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reports that the excitement in the indigo districts is passing off, and that he has no apprehension of serious disturbances anywhere.

The Government 5 per cent. loan was at a discount of 5 to 5¼ per cent. The 5 per cent. loan was at par, to ¼ per cent. per annum.

Six thousand families had been reduced to destitution at Dacca, by a great fire.

COMMERCIAL.

The "Herald's" City Article states, that yesterday in the Discount market great desire was manifested to negociate first-class short-dated paper, the supply of capital being larger than usual. The return of the issue of the Bank of England notes from January 1st shows that the late extraordinary withdrawal of notes occurred between April 4th and 11th. On the 4th the total issue of one thousand pound notes amounted to £1,927,000, and on the 11th to £3,536,000, being an increase of £1,658,000, which amount nearly coincides with the sum stated to have been drawn out by the firm so frequently alluded to in recent monetary discussions, and which is now known to be the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., left town yesterday for Folkestone, and is expected to arrive in Paris to-day.

The Earl of Elgin will take his departure on Monday next on his mission to China.

According to present arrangements the Prince of Wales will take his departure for Canada at the end of next week.

Her Majesty's ship Trincomalee, 24 guns, is to be fitted as a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers at Newcastle and Sunderland. As soon as completed she will be sent to the Tyne, where she will be stationed.

The formation of the Camp of Chalons has already commenced. The ground now enclosed for the camp is double in extent to that occupied last year. The Artillery will occupy a very large space. The Cavalry, likewise, will be more numerous. The engineering officers state that it will be the largest camp yet established for military manœuvres.

A letter from Florence states that in consequence of a concentration of several Pontifical regiments between Perugia and Ancona, the Sardinian Government has sent a military force to the extreme frontiers of Tuscany.

It is said that General Lamoriciere will concentrate the Pontifical army between Ancona and Pesaro.

The death of Professor Amos, of Cambridge, is announced.

The French military stores at Rome will be handed over to the Roman War-office when the safety of the Pope is committed to General Lamoriciere.

LONDON CORN MARKET, APRIL 20.—Arrivals liberal; trade slow for wheat, barley, and oats, at Monday's prices. Norfolk flour held for 36s. Sale dull.

USBORNE'S REPORT, APRIL 20.—Wheat strong tone, and the little English fresh up, all sold early for shipping. Flour fully as dear and scarce. Maize strong owing to Irish accounts. Barly—Fully late rates paid. Peas and oats against buyers.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, APRIL 20.—Large attendance of country millers at market. An extensive business doing in wheat for consumption, and on specie at an advance since Tuesday of fully 1d per cent. Flour held firmly and there sales are effected very full prices are made. Oats held for an improvement of about 1d per bushel, and oatmeal 6d per load. Indian corn in good demand, 6d to 9d per qr. more money. Beans 6 per qr. dearer. (Messrs. Morton Brothers, and Maddock).

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, APRIL 20.—Wheat 1s dearer, but quiet. Barley steady. Oats and shelling rather dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 20.—Sales of